

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

"THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR" is the title of a work published a few years ago, by an author at the time comparatively unknown in his own country—quite unknown in this. That author is now a member of the Provisional Government of France—one of that remarkable Decemvirate who rule the destinies of the most extraordinary people in the civilised world. The ideas expressed in this work brought him first into notice—secondly, into power. Those ideas maintain him where he is; and, by the influence excited in his favour among the great majority of the working classes of Paris, surround his position, his actions, and his words with an interest and a dignity which have seldom been the lot of a speculative philosopher at any period of the world's history. The hopes of French labourers are concentrated in him and in the colleagues who share his views; and at his hands are expected reforms and improvements amounting to nothing less than the regeneration of society, and the banishment of crime and poverty from the world

—the realisation, in fact, of a political and social millennium. All this is very remarkable. People in this country, unfamiliar with the writings of M. Louis Blanc, make anxious enquiries of one another, and ask what is this new Utopia which he dreams of?—what the grounds of his belief in the great change he prophesies? what the organisation he meditates for making all labourers happy and prosperous, and banishing from the earth that extreme poverty of which all ages have been witnesses, and that crime and suffering which are its inevitable concomitants? Various attempts have been made to explain his views. One section of the community have held him up to admiration as the only social philosopher of our time; another have condemned him as an idle and vain dreamer, full of conceits and self-delusions; and preaching doctrines that tend to the subversion and ruin of society, and to the installation of anarchy on the throne of Europe. A third party consider him an enthusiast who can do no harm, and whose doctrines will refute themselves by their own absurdity. We intend to offer a few re-

marks upon the subject, that our readers may see what M. Louis Blanc really is, and judge for themselves by their own common sense in what category of these three to place him. First of all, let us do justice to his merits. Like other men, M. Louis Blanc has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel. He has genius and ability, more than most men, and his sympathies are entirely with the people. Looking around him through the agricultural and manufacturing districts of France and through the workshops of Paris, he has discovered much misery, degradation, and ignorance among the labouring people. The pictures he has drawn of this misery are touching in the extreme; and their truth will be recognised by every one who knows anything whatever of the state of the working population in the old over-peopled countries of Europe—great wealth on the one hand, great poverty on the other; prodigious luxury balanced by astounding destitution; great and increasing civilisation shamed by a hideous barbarism. Such are the sights he has seen, and which we, too, in



A STUDY.—PAINTED BY J. F. HERRING.—IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



this country, can discover, if we look about us. Moved by this unhappy spectacle, M. Louis Blanc has endeavoured to discover its secret, as well as its more palpable and obvious causes. In this task he thinks he has succeeded, and his disciples and admirers have confirmed him in the belief by the loudness and unanimity of their plaudits. Let our readers judge for themselves. We give the secret in M. Louis Blanc's own words, extracted from a speech which he delivered at the Luxembourg, on the 3rd of the present month, before the Committee of Workmen, and which contains the latest, as well as the most eloquent exposition of his views:—"The principle," said he, "upon which society rests at the present day is that of ISOLATION, of ANTAGONISM, and COMPETITION. This principle is the fertile source of all the miseries of the people. It causes a general poverty; because, by isolating men in their efforts to create wealth, it causes an immense and continuous loss of human labour; because, every day, at every hour, upon every portion of the soil, it displays its power by the annihilation of some rival industry which it has vanquished. It delivers society to the vulgar governance of chance. Under its régime there is not a single labourer, a single producer of any kind, who is not at the mercy of such events as the closing of a far-off establishment, a sudden bankruptcy, or the discovery of some new machine diminishing human labour placed in the hands of a rival manufacturer or trader. Under the system of competition no single labourer or producer can secure himself against the evil effects of a stagnation of trade or other industrial crisis, by his good conduct, his wisdom, or his foresight. Competition forces production to develop itself in darkness—to trust to chance, to problematical consumers, and to unknown markets for its reward. Thence arise inexpressible disorders, and the absolute impossibility of establishing between production and consumption that equilibrium from which alone wealth can issue. Thus we see one branch of industry beset by labourers whom it cannot employ, alongside of another that fails for want of hands; one market empty and deserted; another deplorably over-supplied; powerlessness born of confusion; poverty springing from chaos. What security is there in such a state of things?"

Such are M. Louis Blanc's ideas of the undoubted evils of competition; evils which are very easy to discover, but very difficult to remedy. These ideas are by no means new. He shares them in common with Mr. Owen, M. Fourier, M. Cabot, Mr. Minter Morgan, and many others who have written upon the subject; and who considering men as if they were a hive of bees, would wish them like bees to live in common, labour in common, and share in common the proceeds of their industry, so that every man might have enough and no man too much to supply his rational wants. He and they alike denounce competition as the fruitful mother of all imaginable ills, and look upon union and organisation as the only remedy. It is an error, therefore, to consider M. Louis Blanc as the inventor or originator of a system. Were he not a member of the French Government, wielding power all but unlimited, his name would only have been known in all probability as that of an imitator—an amiable enthusiast, abounding in philanthropy, but deficient in knowledge of man, life, and nature, who had taken up the ideas of others and wrought them into more pathos and effect than his predecessors. He has, however, an advantage over them, not only in his high and powerful position as one of the rulers of a great nation at a time when new ideas are germinating in the popular mind, but in more boldly stating his views and intentions than they have done, and in carrying his reasoning to its legitimate ultimatum. While they would institute "parallelograms," "phalansteries," "Icarias," and "Christian Colonies" to carry out on a small scale their bee-hive humanity, he, with more grandeur of conception, would at once overturn the existing order of Society. He would destroy competition, the monster evil, making the state the monster competitor of all trades, occupations, and industry whatever. He would swallow up one giant in the jaws of a greater. This is a lofty conception at all events, and at once lifts M. Louis Blanc into the ranks of those men, whom society either fears or honours with its particular notice for their audacity and boldness, whatever it may think of their prudence, their wisdom, or even their sanity. The working-classes having conquered power, are to retain it, according to M. Louis Blanc, that they may rule the State, and force it in their name to establish social workshops (*ateliers sociaux*) over the whole country—provide capital, tools, and all the necessities of labour; and to manufacture upon the national account all articles whatsoever that are now manufactured by individuals;—whether in cotton, in wool, or in silk—in gold, in silver, in iron, or in brass—ship-building and house-building—furnishing and upholstery—even tailoring and shoe-making—in fact, every trade, occupation, and industry whatsoever. The spur of competition, and of self-interest and advancement, so powerful hitherto in inciting men to distinguish themselves above their fellows by their skill, their ingenuity, their enterprise, their daring, and their perseverance, is to be superseded; and men are to have no other incentives to labour than a feeling of honour towards each other, and a sense of duty. They are not to labour for themselves or their children, but for society. Were reason destroyed, and instinct established in the human mind or brain in its stead, there might be some chance that work would be done under this system; but with reason as our guide, and heart, passion, and intellectual and physical differences existing among men, there are insuperable obstacles in the way of the project, however well it may look upon paper. Men will never be transformed into machines, even for their own good. We willingly accord to M. Louis Blanc the praise of good intentions; but as long as men are men, it will be impossible to organise them upon the principles of instinct. M. Louis Blanc has already unsettled the ideas of the ignorant, and has led a portion of the masses to be unsatisfied with the practical good at their command, and to yearn insanely for a state of society which never can be established until we become like the emmets, the beavers, or the bees. This is a consummation not to be desired, and quite as unadvisable as it is impracticable.

But while we thus express our dissent from the views of M. Louis Blanc, and our sorrow that his aspirations for the good of humanity are not governed by more wisdom, we would guard ourselves against being misunderstood in the observations we have made. Competition has its good side as well as its bad; and we think, allowing competition to remain as a necessary and wholesome stimulant, that much might be done by UNION to benefit the working classes; and that the isolation of which M. Louis Blanc complains might be superseded by a wiser system of mutual aid and co-operation, based upon the natural desires and passions of humanity. But it is not necessary to transform men into mathematical blocks, or into insects, to improve their condition. It is not necessary to fetter down all intellects to one standard—to destroy all individuality—to repress all desires, in order to prove practically the advantages of union. These advantages are open and palpable, and have long been enjoyed by a portion of society. The working classes, by the exercise of thrift and industry—by self-education and by self-reliance, may yet do much to improve their condition; and, by competing with the classes above them, may raise their own level, instead of lowering to theirs the whole condition and intellect of the comfortable classes. The co-operative principle is one that, aided by these homely and essential virtues, cannot fail to be of service to us all. But let the working classes beware of such "will o' the wisp" as the author of the "Organisation of Labour." An injudicious friend may prove more hurtful than a foe; and an ignorant philanthropist may, with all his good

intentions, become the most mischievous of public disturbers—the most prejudicial of men to the welfare of that people whose interest he has in his heart, but not in his head. There is, however, little fear that M. Louis Blanc will make many converts in this country.

#### "A STUDY." BY J. F. HERRING.

AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This is a remarkably vigorous and characteristic portrait of the fiery War-Horse. The composition was intended in the first instance to have had a fourth horse, and to have been entitled "Pharaoh's Chariot Horses." On searching for authorities at the British Museum, Mr. Herring, however, found the kind of harness used by the Egyptians to be so covered with scales, buckles, and bosses, that had the horses been caparisoned by the painter, his object would have appeared rather to display gaudy trappings, than to exhibit what he more particularly wished to make the principal feature of his picture, viz. the portraiture of that noble animal, the Horse. The painter, however, made a small study, with the harness on, as the safest plan. He found, as he had anticipated, that the fronts and nose-pieces of the bridles so interfered with the character of the subject, that he relinquished his first intention, and merely called his picture, as in the catalogue—*A Study*.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal assent by commission was given to the following bills:—The Crown and Government Security Bill, the Exchequer-Bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Borough Police Superannuation Bill, Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill, Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill, and the Kotterling Small Tenements Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

The Lord Chancellor said that on Monday, the 8th of May, he should move the re-commission of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

Lord Campbell presented a petition in favour of the Bill to legalise the Odd Fellows' Society.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table certain papers relative to the finance and commerce of Ceylon.

The House then adjourned to May the 4th.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

The House met at two o'clock.

##### IRELAND.

Sir G. GREY moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday, the 1st of May.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL did not wish to detain the House, as it was about to adjourn for the holidays, but he felt he should not discharge his duty if he did not offer a few observations with respect to the state of Ireland before the motion was agreed to. He wished, in the first place, to express his regret at a portion of the address of the noble Lord on Monday. (Hear.) He alluded to the statement which he made at the close of his speech, that whatever were his opinions with respect to the Repeal of the Union, he was prepared to resist any proposition of that kind by force. His expression had been thus misinterpreted in Ireland, whereas what he (Mr. J. O'Connell) understood him to say was this, that if he were met by argument on the subject, he should be prepared to enter into a discussion of the matter; but that if force were resorted to, he should resist it by force. In his opinion, great injury could not fail to result to all parties in Ireland if any attempt were made to carry the Repeal of the Union, or any other political measure, by force of arms. (Hear, hear.) If the Irish people were insane enough to adopt violent measures, there would be one thing far more cruel and disastrous than success—the placing of the city in the hands of an armed, reckless, and undisciplined mob. (Hear, hear.) Such a proceeding every lover of humanity must deplore. Still the state of the country was far from satisfactory, and he could not help stating that the Government had not introduced those measures for the benefit of Ireland, which, owing to their conduct whilst in Opposition, the people of that country had a right to expect. They had expected a Poor-law suitable for the country, but their expectations had not been realised; and the reclamation of waste lands, with other important measures, had been abandoned; and the difficulties which the Government stated they had to contend with were of their own creating. The lion in their path was one of their own raising. The wants of Ireland at this moment were rather more of a physical than political nature. The people of Ireland wanted employment as well as a further extension of the franchise. He warned the House not to mistake the opinions of the Irish people for those put forward by the Irish press. Here the hon. gentleman was interrupted by Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who entered the House, and summoned the House to attend in the House of Peers, to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills.

The Speaker, accompanied by several members, proceeded to the House of Peers, and on his return he informed the House that he had been to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills. (For which see our Lords' report.)

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL resumed.—He again warned the House not to look to the press of Ireland as the exponent of the public feeling of Ireland. He believed that the measure of the Government for the adjustment of questions between landlord and tenant in Ireland would have a beneficial effect. He also rejoiced to see that the Government was about to bring in a bill to put a stop to wholesale evictions, and he trusted that they would bring in other measures of a similar character and tendency.

Sir G. GREY said that the hon. gentleman had given a perfectly fair representation of what had fallen from his noble friend (Lord John Russell) with reference to what he was prepared to do on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, and he begged to return the thanks of the Government to the hon. gentleman for having called the attention of the House to the subject. The Government was most anxious to give to the condition of Ireland its best consideration, and introduce such measures as appeared to them best calculated to benefit that country.

Mr. C. ANSTREY expressed his regret that the noble Lord should have coupled the discussion of the Repeal of the Union with those mischievous persons who were giving utterance to seditious language in Ireland; but he was bound to say at the same time that the noble Lord's speech had been much misrepresented. He (Mr. Anstrey) had been taunted as a renegade to the cause of Repeal, because he had voted in favour of the Crown and Government Security Bill; but while he still professed himself in favour of a Repeal of the Legislative Union, he was strongly opposed to the criminal designs of traitors in Ireland.

After a few words from Mr. F. O'CONNOR, The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY wished to know when it was the intention of the hon. member to bring in a bill, leave for which he had some time since obtained, upon the subject of the Chartist Land Company. (A laugh.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that it was his intention to do so immediately after the Easter recess.

The motion was then agreed to.

##### MR. COCHRANE'S PAUPER PROCESSION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH said that he had seen an advertisement in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department had given his assent to a certain large procession taking place on Monday to the Home Office for the purpose of accompanying a petition. He wished to know whether such was the case?

Sir G. GREY.—In answer to the question put to me by the hon. member, I beg to state that I have seen this day a letter which was published in the *Morning Advertiser*, signed by Mr. Charles Cochrane, stating that there would be a large assemblage—I believe they have been rated as highly as 90,000 persons, who were to proceed, accompanied by five large pictures, in procession to the Home Office, and adding "that the Secretary of State had most considerately declared that he would offer no opposition to such procession." That allegation, I beg to state, is totally without the least shadow of foundation, and Mr. Cochrane has been told, more than three weeks since, that no procession whatever could be allowed, and that no petition could be received by the Secretary of State if accompanied by large numbers of persons; but if sent, in the usual way, to the Secretary of State's Office, or brought by a small number of persons only, it would be received. Mr. Cochrane was also informed that it would not be convenient to receive the address in the Easter week, but that after that time, if presented in the usual way, it would be attended to. In consequence of the appearance of the advertisements upon the subject, the Commissioners of Police have received instructions, which they are prepared to carry into effect, in order to prevent any procession from passing through the streets, which would prove a serious inconvenience to the trade and industry of the public at large. I do not believe that any such number as that stated could be called together by Mr. Cochrane. The statement which that gentleman has made with respect to my sanctioning the procession, is totally without foundation; and effectual measures will be taken by the police to stop such procession, if he should attempt to carry it out. With respect to the subject for which the procession is ostensibly designed, viz. that of the condition of the vagrant poor, it is one well deserving of the most serious attention, and there are at present under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners measures calculated to place that class of persons in an improved position under proper government. It is not necessary, however, to the due consideration of this subject, that any such measures as that advocated by Mr. Cochrane should be carried into effect. (Hear, hear.)

EJECTMENTS IN IRELAND.—Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to compel parties, before they evict, to give seven days' notice to the tenants and the nearest Board of Guardians, in order that food and shelter may be provided for them.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS.—Mr. C. BERKELEY inquired if it was the intention of Government to introduce any measure with respect to these laws this session?—Sir G. GREY replied that the subject was under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he would, on the 23rd of May, bring before the House a motion with respect to the state of the representation of the people in that House.

Sir G. GREY brought in the Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill.

The House then adjourned to Monday next, the 1st of May.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The reforms and fundamental changes wrought by the Provisional Government in the fiscal and other institutions of the nation continue to be pursued with the usual activity. A decree has just been issued, the principal enactments of which are:—"A duty of one per cent. upon the capital of all mortgages and other charges upon land, whether as rent-charges, perpetual or for life, or by judgments or decrees, with the exception of those comprised in No. 3 of Article 2103 of the Civil Code. The capital of perpetual rent-charges is to be estimated at twenty times the rent-charge. The capital upon rent-charges for life is to be estimated at ten times the rent-charge. Landowners, whose estates are under mortgages or other charges, as before mentioned, are bound to make signed declarations of such as are now existing between the 1st and 15th of May next. The duty imposed by this decree must be paid immediately after the publication of the *rôles*, in one sum, and not by twelfths; or, at least, in two equal sums; one within the month of the publication of the *rôles*, and the other within two months."

The Government has issued a proclamation against armed meetings of the clubs.

The body of Montagnards who did duty at the Prefecture of Police has been removed by order of the Provisional Government.

The *Moniteur* contains a circular addressed by M. Armand Marrast, member of the Provisional Government, to the mayors of Paris, in which he states that reports have been circulated in Paris, charging him with endeavouring to influence the unemployed operatives paid by the Government to vote for deputies to the National Assembly according to his dictation. A review of those operatives, which had been commanded for the 22nd inst., has in consequence been adjourned until after the elections.

Four complete regiments of the line which entered Paris for the *fête* of Thursday have been retained in the capital. In cases where detachments only from regiments quartered elsewhere came, they returned to their quarters.

The elections for the National Assembly commenced on Sunday, and were conducted with the greatest tranquillity, regularity, and order. But we regret to learn that the same description of fraud in voting which is so common an abuse in those cities of the United States where universal suffrage is established has been already signalled in Paris. The journals of Sunday contain the avowal of an individual that he has been able to obtain two electoral cards in the 12th arrondissement, and might, if he had taken the trouble, have obtained a dozen. The effect of this would be to enable the same individual to deliver as many votes as he had obtained cards; in other words, to pass himself off, and exercise the rights of, as many different individuals. It will be more difficult to avoid this abuse than the partisans of universal suffrage imagine.

It has been practised in a still more flagrant manner in the departments. To comprehend it, it must be understood that each elector claiming to vote presents himself at the mairie, and receives there a "carte elettorale," which entitles him to deposit his vote in the ballot-box. The thing works practically in this manner: The same individual presents himself over and over again at the same mairie, and receives several "cartes;" or he may present himself successively at different mairies, and thus obtain multiple "cartes."

This abuse may be practised either by deception of the authorities, or, as is affirmed in the case in the 12th arrondissement of Paris, by their connivance. Electoral "cartes" thus fraudulently obtained were actually offered for sale in an open manner in the departments, the price varying from 5 francs to 20 francs, according to circumstances. Thus we have already a practical proof of that, with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, votes can be purchased as easily as any other article saleable in the market.

At the mairies of the several arrondissements, which served as the polling booths for the elections, the order, tranquillity, and facility of proceeding presented a remarkable contrast with the scenes we have been accustomed to witness on like occasions in England. The electors presented themselves at a booth in the court of the mairie, in which were seated the officers appointed to examine their qualifications, which were attested upon the electoral cards offered by each voter. After this the voters were conducted to the balloting-room, where they deposited their respective lists, and departed by another door. All was conducted in perfect silence. There was no crowd collected at these places, not above half a-dozen voters were seen at one and the same time at the booths. At the mairie of the 12th arrondissement barriers were erected, for the formation of a "queue," but this precaution did not appear necessary.

Late on Monday night the ballot-boxes closed, and the elections terminated. The general examination of the votes had been fixed for Friday (yesterday), by an order of the Mayor of Paris, who also laid down the regulations to be followed on the occasion. The senior Mayor of Paris was to preside over the operation. The mayors of the arrondissements of Paris, and of the rural communes, accompanied by delegates from the central bureau, and of the bureaux of the cantons and arrondissements, were to assist, for the purpose of presenting their *procès-verbaux* of the elections. The number of votes given in each section would then be examined and recorded. The examination being closed, the result was to be communicated to the Mayor of Paris and his adjoints. The candidates who should have obtained more than 2000 votes at least, according to the order of suffrages given to them, would then be proclaimed "representatives of the people" by the Mayor of Paris. In the event of two candidates having an equality of votes, the elder candidate was to be proclaimed. If the number of candidates who should have obtained two thousand votes and more be inferior to the number of representatives of the department, a new election for the completion of the representation was to take place in eight days.

Throughout Monday night considerable alarm was felt that the Clubs contemplated a *coup de main*. In point of fact, an attempt had been made by a mob of persons to break into the mairie of the second arrondissement, and to carry away the electoral ballot-box of the arrondissement. Fortunately the affair was discovered in time to be prevented. The alarm was, however, so great, that the National Guards were called out, and large parties of them occupied the Hôtel de Ville and the twelve mairies of Paris during the night; the residences of all the members of the Provisional Government were guarded by detachments of National Guards, and all the sentinels were doubled. The night has, however, passed without any further disturbance.

It is said that not more than one-half of the electors of Paris have exercised their right of voting at the election. The *ouvriers* especially have shown very little anxiety to take part. This indifference has caused considerable uneasiness, as it is supposed that it proceeds from discontent, and that they have some scheme on foot of which the authorities and the public are yet in ignorance.

The *Moniteur* publishes decrees suppressing the octroi duties on pork sausages, &c., and regulating the octroi duties to be levied on poultry, fish, truffles, oysters, butter, &c.

Another decree is published, placing two millions of francs at the disposal of the Minister of Public Works, for the continuation of the works on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway.

The *Presse* having stated that the workmen of the Ateliers Nationaux had been convoked at St. Maur, by M. Louis Blanc, M. Albert, and M. Flocon, to agree to a definitive list of candidates, but that M. E. Thomas and M. Jayme, directors of the Ateliers Nationaux, had prevented the meeting from taking place, the *Moniteur* says:—"We are authorised to declare, in the most formal manner, that the statement made by the *Presse* is, in every respect contrary to the truth. The fact was, that the citizen Emile Thomas convoked the workmen forming part of the Ateliers Nationaux to be passed in review at St. Maur; and that it was on the demand of the citizens Louis Blanc and Albert that counter-orders were given by the Minister of Public Works. Our readers may judge by this fact as to the degree of confidence which the rumours spread by certain newspapers merit."

A decree which has given much satisfaction has also been published, commanding that the National Guard (*mobile*) of the city of Rouen, amounting to five hundred men, shall be incorporated with those of Paris, and that the corps of Lyonsais, amounting to seven hundred men, shall be incorporated with the infantry of the Republican Guard of Paris, consisting of one thousand five hundred men. No more volunteers are to be received for the National Guard (*mobile*) of Paris.

Another decree announces that "the Republican Guard of the Hôtel de Ville," consisting of six hundred men, shall form a special battalion.

*La Liberté* contains the following particulars relative to a grand banquet to be given, on the 4th of May, to the National Guards and the troops of the line, in the Champ de Mars:—"Covers are to be laid for 80,000 guests. A contract has been made by the Minister of the Interior for 60,000 bottles of wine, and 30,000 pounds weight of ham. The guests are to be chosen by lot from the National Guard, the army, and the National Guard (*mobile*). Should the weather prove favourable, it will be the finest sight ever witnessed in France."

M. Ledru-Rollin resigned his office of Minister of the Interior on Monday, because of some proceeding of M. Recurt, *ad eum* Mayor, but was prevailed upon by M. Lamartine to recal his resignation.

We have interesting accounts from Algiers. M. Ledru Rollin had sent there a Commissary with full and limited powers, civil and military, although Algeria is exclusively in the War Department. General Cavaignac would not recognise the Commissary. The latter roused the mob, and at the head of a club exhibited the cap of liberty. The Civic Guard and the respectable part of the people tore it down and trampled it under foot. The Governor-General declared that he would not allow a reign of anarchy, and threatened to ship off the Commissary, who then drew in his horns. The Governor-General has sent a complaint of this usurpation to the Minister of War, and, if the *Sicile* is to be believed, M. Ledru Rollin has been compelled by his colleagues to revoke his appointment of the Commissary.

During the week various rumours respecting the violent designs of the ultra-Republicans kept the peaceable part of the community in Paris in a state of great anxiety, but nothing occurred to justify their fears.

According to the scrutiny or classification of votes, as known up to Thursday morning, M. Lamartine was at the head of the poll. His colleagues M. Dupont (de l'Eure), Marrast, Arago, Marie, Garnier Pages, Bethmont, Carné, and Crémieux came next; and then MM. Cormenin, Béranger (the poet), Lamennais, and other moderate Republicans. M. Albert (Member of the Provisional Government) stood the 29th on the list in the Bourse section of the 2nd arrondissement. MM. Ledru Rollin, Flocon, and Louis Blanc, not so high; but in some of the arrondissements, the 6th for example, they had received many votes.

A curious fact connected with the election is stated. All the coalporters, boatmen, and others residing at the Villette outside the barrière St. Martin, in which is situated the canal Harbor, voted for one candidate only, Prince Louis Napoleon, and, in anticipation of his triumph, are enjoying themselves in the surrounding cabarets and cafés.

Letters from Lyons state that the elections had gone on with tranquillity and



Frith, of Birmingham. The restoration will proceed as funds become available.





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

## CONFLICT AT MILAN.

The Porta Tosa, or, as it is now called, the Porta Victoria, is one of the principal gates of the city of Milan; and it was the only point during the late insurrection, where the people, after five days' fighting with the Austrian troops, succeeded in establishing a communication with their friends beyond the walls. The Austrians had three pieces of cannon within the gate, with which they fired along the wide street, or corso, leading from it; but their aim was so ill-directed, that no damage was done to the advancing parties, and the balls generally lodged in the second and third floors of distant houses.

On the right of the Sketch, the people are seen climbing over the roofs of the houses, and picking off the artillerymen as they stand to their guns, whilst others are setting fire to a mansion where several Croats had found shelter. On the left, the same audacity is displayed, but not with the same success, as the houses are more distant from the gate; and the Austrian cannon outside, in the bastions or boulevards, played incessantly on them.

In front are seen the fascines of brushwood bound with cords, which

supposition that he was instrumental in causing the fusillade of the troops upon the people, which afterwards led to so sanguinary an encounter between the soldiery and the Berliners. On his arrival, however, in this country, a paragraph, apparently of an authentic and official character, was published in the leading journals, stating that the Prince had had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of the troops on that melancholy occasion, and that his arrival in England was in no way connected with the revolutionary émeute in Berlin, but that, on the contrary, he had come on a special mission from his Royal brother to her Britannic Majesty. However the case may be, certain it is that the Prince's name is generally associated with the partisans of what is considered the retrograde party in Prussia.

Since his arrival in the metropolis his Royal Highness has mingled freely in the higher circles of the aristocracy, and last week he staid for some days on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne.

During the present week his Royal Highness has passed some days at Strathfieldsaye, with the Duke of Wellington and a distinguished

the brave Milanese rolled before them; and from under cover of which they kept up a murderous fire on the Austrian enemy. It is with difficulty believed that these fascines were not swept away by the first discharge of the artillery; in point of fact, they were never touched, as the artillerymen were totally demoralised, and none of them performed their duty with coolness. The post was taken at the close of the fifth day, by the Austrians being driven beyond the gate, and by a dash being made by the citizens, who, placing faggots and brushwood near it, and in the two houses at each side, set all on fire, and finally expelled the enemy. This operation was aided by the country people, who flocked to the spot, and by whose well-directed practice the Austrians were severely handled.

## THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

This Prince, whose arrival in this country, immediately subsequently to the recent Revolutionary proceedings in Berlin, and whose continued sojourn amongst us, have attracted some notice, is the brother of the reigning sovereign of Prussia, whose junior he is by only two years. He was born the 22nd of March, 1797, and holds the office of Lieutenant of the King in the Government of the province of Pomerania, and in the army the rank of General of Infantry, and commander of the Royal Guards.

He was married, the 11th of June, 1829, to the Princess Maria Louisa Augusta Catherine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was born the 30th of September, 1811, and has two children, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, and the Princess Louisa Maria Elizabeth, the former 17, and the latter 10 years of age.

The Prince of Prussia cannot be said to be popular with his brother's subjects; and one of the reasons assigned for his present stay in England, which has been most generally believed, is the odium which had been lately excited against him in Berlin by the

party of the nobility. When in town the Prince attends divine service at the German Lutheran Chapel, in the Savoy.

## THE LATE MRS. HOFLAND.

This neat tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hofland, the amiable authoress, has lately been erected at the Parish Church of Richmond, at a short distance from the mural tablet to Kean, the tragedian.



The tablet to Mrs. Hofland is a graceful composition, by Mr. E. W. Wyon—the inscription table supported by two plain trusses, between which our Artist has placed the autograph.

ROCK OF CASHEL.—We are glad to learn from a visitor, that the late fall of part of the ruins has not injured the general character or appearance of that very curious edifice to the extent which might be supposed from the account first received. The part which fell was the south wall of "the strong castle which served as the palace of the Archbishops of Cashel;" in its fall it carried with it a portico or porch in which was the principal entrance. It is supposed the catastrophe was caused by the frost of last winter acting upon a crack or opening in the wall, which had been observed for many years. The Great Southern and Western Railway being now open to Thurles (ten miles from Cashel), a more convenient opportunity is thus afforded for visiting the "Rock", than formerly.—(From a Clonmel Correspondent.)

CONVICTS.—It is said that application for four thousand five hundred conditional pardons for convicts in Van Diemen's Land has been recommended to the Queen by Sir William Denison, Governor of that colony. If this statement is correct, it is a most serious matter—the disproportion of punishment to the offence (more particularly at sessions and connected with the game laws) has been much commented upon of late, and it is to be feared with too much truth.



CONFLICT AT THE PORTA TOSA, MILAN.





GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

People looked forward with the greatest alarm to the general elections, the belief being almost universally entertained that they would occasion a fierce and bloody struggle. But they have passed off with the greatest order, in the most admirable manner. Not even a single row, nor a single display of ill-will, has been occasioned by them. During the two days—Sunday and Monday—on which the polling took place, Paris was as calm and as dull as it ever was, even in its calmest and dullest days. And yet on those days the people were exercising the right of *universal suffrage*—all the male population, of 21 years and upwards, of a city containing a million souls, a city second only to London in the vastness of its population, were electing their representatives. There is no denying that the spectacle thereby presented was a proud and glorious one; and none can doubt that it will render great service to the democratic cause throughout Europe, by showing that the time has truly arrived in which the people are ripe for liberty and self-government.

The result of the elections will not be formally known before Friday, but there already exists good reason to believe that the people have put at the head of the poll none but moderate men, and in the foremost place of all the great and glorious Lamartine.

The opening of the National Assembly is, it appears, to be preceded by a grand banquet to the National Guard, the army, and the people, or rather to 80,000 persons representing them. The Minister of the Interior has already contracted for the supply of food and wine sufficient for this small dinner party. If the weather be fine the display will be an extraordinary one; but, unfortunately, one can scarcely dare to hope for fine weather, for the clouds seem to have vowed hostility to the Republic, inasmuch as they have poured down deluges of water on all its *fêtes* except one, and that one was the burial of the victims of the barricades.

One of the bitterest and best-founded complaints urged against the ex-Chamber of Deputies was that it contained an immense number of placemen, who, for the most part, were dependent on the Government. Singular to relate, a vast number of functionaries—somewhere about 1200—have stood as candidates for the Republican Legislature; and, what is still more singular, two hundred of them, at least, have, it is believed, been elected.

Henceforth a check is to be placed on the subscriptions to new publications by the Government. Under the ex-Government most scandalous abuses were committed. One man, for instance, actually received £20,000 as the Government subscription to a work of no importance; another got a large subscription to a work which he promised should be completed in six parts, but which he carried on for fifteen or twenty years, the mere subscription covering all his expenses, and leaving him a handsome profit; whilst a whole host of the small body of *litterateurs*, especially such as were what was called *bien pensant*, i.e., favourable to the Government, coaxed or bullied the Government into subscribing for works which publishers would not buy and the public would not read. The literary pensions, *indemnités*, and gratuities awarded to authors by the Government are also to be distributed on a fairer principle; but loud complaints are made that the highest literary pension to be allowed has been fixed at £3 a month.

The revolution has completely annihilated the once famous Longchamps. There have been no promenades this year, if we except the ghost of one on the first day. What will the ladies do for the spring fashions? It was at Longchamps that they were adopted, or at least were supposed to be adopted. Poor Longchamps! It is hard that it should drop into the grave of oblivion, after centuries of glorious existence.

At Lyons there are some dangerous bands of armed men who call themselves by the sweet names of "the Voracious," and the "Empty Bellies." They keep the peaceable inhabitants in a continual state of terror, and the other day went up to the Government Commissary with a polite request to be allowed *deux petites heures de pillage!* At Bordeaux, Beauvais, Rouen, and a multitude of other towns also, the mob seem well disposed to allow themselves the innocent recreation of a few hours' pillaging.

No general improvement has taken place in the state of things in this capital. Trade is as depressed as ever; money as scarce; private *fêtes* as rare; and public rejoicings as thinly attended. Before the revolution the Boulevards and Champs Elysées used to be thronged every afternoon at this period of the year with dashing equipages; but now there are scarcely any to be seen. You may buy carriages, in fact, for a mere song, and have horses at a gift. But if all goes well on the meeting of the National Assembly, we shall soon see a striking improvement.

## THE FETE OF FRATERNITY.

In our Postscript of last week we briefly noticed the grand *Fête* of Fraternity celebrated in Paris on Thursday, the 20th inst., when a cordial *réunion* was effected between the troops of the line and the National Guards of the capital and suburbs. As the proceedings on that memorable day will live in history, as the most extraordinary feature of the modern Revolutionary movement, as developed not merely in France but throughout Europe, we give this week some interesting details, which, accompanied by the illustrations, will present to the mind a vivid idea of that magnificent display.

As early as five in the morning the drums were beat for the assembling of the different legions of the National Guards; by eight, all Paris seemed to have poured down into the streets. The day was dull, drizzly, and drear, with gray dripping skies above, and an ocean of mud below; but the ardour neither of the actors in the mighty show, nor of the crowds of spectators, was to be damped.



GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

The countless throngs that poured along the Champs Elysées to the chief point of interest bewildered the imagination. The immense *estrade* erected beneath and before the Arch of Triumph, with its ascending galleries and tribunes, and decorations of Roman and Grecian attributes, was not without a certain grandeur of effect. Upon this *estrade* were assembled all the *corps de l'état*, the generals, the courts, and the tribunals, the wounded of the days of February, a variety of *détenus politiques*, delegates from the schools, the commissions and associations of the working classes, and, finally, from the clubs. On either side, and in the climbing galleries behind, was a crowd of privileged spectators and ladies, admitted by tickets.

The ceremonies were announced to commence at nine o'clock; at eight already the tribunes had been filled, but it was nearly half-past ten before the main body of the members of the Provisional Government made their appearance; until that hour, excepting M. Crémieux, M. Ledru Rollin had alone appeared upon the *estrade*. Spite of the falling rain and the bared heads, the crowd, although it pushed and waved hither and thither, was a good-tempered one. When the other members of the Government were at last assembled, the ceremonies of the day began forthwith. Lamartine looked, as he stood at one of the further extremities of the line, pale, wearied, and careworn, but erect and noble as ever: poor old Dupont de l'Eure, seemed sadly bowed down by the weight of his obligations as well as his years. An address to the armed force

was read by Arago, as Minister at War. Then came the distribution of the banners to the Colonels of the different legions and regiments, as they mounted one after the other the steps of the *estrade*.

As each Colonel advanced to receive the colours he was addressed in a short speech by a member of the Government, who then saluted him with an embrace and presented him with the banner intended for his regiment.

About eleven o'clock began the *révue monstre*. Nothing could be more really imposing than the immense flood of bayonets, as it poured up the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, and mounted, like an inundating torrent, towards the Arch of Triumph. The different troops were mixed in the order of their approach—now it was a legion of the *Garde Mobile*, now a regiment of the line, now a legion of the National Guards, now the schools, now the associations of artisans, now cavalry, now infantry. The flood poured on, and on, and on, until the brain was distracted with the sight. Once or twice a regiment of the line and a legion of the *Garde Mobile* had joined, and came up together, side by side, like two distinct streams flowing on together, amidst cries of "*Vive la Ligne!*" "*Vive la Garde Mobile!*" and "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" Of the streams flowing side by side, the poor *Gardes Mobiles*, with their ragged attire, formed the muddy one by the side of the more brightly-coloured uniforms; but there was a martial spirit and a discipline of bearing among these volun-

(Continued on page 278.)



GARDES MOBILES.



Blackheath, Thursday, April 27, 1848. J. G.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## IRELAND.

**STATE PROSECUTIONS.**—On Thursday morning, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General, as in the case of Mr. Mitchell on the preceding day, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the cases of Messrs. Meagher and O'Brien, and subsequently tendered *ex-officio* informations against those gentlemen. Mr. Meagher immediately entered an appearance. Mr. O'Brien being out of town was allowed till Monday to make his appearance.

The contested election for the County Wicklow terminated on Wednesday, in the return of the Whig candidate, Sir Ralph Howard, who had a majority only of five over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Stanley Monck; the numbers being, at the close of the poll—Howard, 321; Monck, 316—Majority, 5.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the magistrates of various towns, requiring them to swear in special constables.

## NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. D.M.			
Sir Peter Laurie	..	..	1
Tetotum	..	..	2
Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each. D.M.			
Glendower	..	..	1
Corsican	..	..	2
Won easy.			

The installation of Dr. Hampden, as Bishop of Hereford, took place on Thursday, in the Hereford Cathedral, in the presence of a body of the clergy and laity. During the proceedings a document, said to be a protest from the Dean of Hereford, was handed to the Rev. Canon Musgrave, who presided, in the absence of the Dean, Dr. Merewether.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE, APRIL, 1848.**—On and after 28th inst. any money order presented through a bank will be paid without the name of a remitter, and the signature in full of the Christian name of the payee being insisted upon as a condition of payment, provided that the bank be situated in the town on which the money-order is drawn, that the order be crossed with the banker's name, and that the party applying at the Money-order-office be known there as in the employment of the bank. It must be understood, however, that in all such cases the liability of the Post-office will absolutely terminate with the payment of the order so presented.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Prussian troops and the Danes have come into collision, and a sanguinary battle between them is stated to have taken place, which terminated in the surrender of the city of Schleswig to the Prussians. The following is the official despatch:—

"Head Quarters, Schleswig, April 23, 1848.—Eleven o'clock at night.—To the whole Provisional Government of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.—I have the honour to transmit to the Provisional Government the joyful intelligence that, after an obstinate engagement of several hours, the Danes had been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlossdamm, fell into our hands about two o'clock this afternoon.

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussee at Flensburg. At half-past seven the battle was over. In consequence of the encompassing of the city, the castle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes.

(Signed) "VON WRANGEL, Royal Prussian General of Cavalry."

The place, which was obstinately defended, was taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet, without waiting for their artillery. The next day the Federal troops marched beyond Schleswig, and their advanced party had in the evening entered Flensburg.

General Von Wrangel has assumed the command-in-chief of all the German Federal troops serving in the Duchies.

## FRANCE.

**THE ELECTIONS.**—Although the result of the Paris elections could not be officially ascertained until yesterday (Friday), yet on Thursday enough was known to enable us to judge as to what the result will be. An account of the polling in a great number of the sections into which Paris is divided has been already published, and it is a remarkable fact that, with one exception, M. de Lamartine, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), M. Marrast, M. Garnier Pagès, M. Crémieux, M. Marie, and M. Arago, or, in other words, the moderate members of the Provisional Government, are at the head of the poll; while MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Albert, and Flocon, who had addressed themselves to the masses, and were supposed to be their favourites, were left lagging behind. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the whole of the members of the Provisional Government will be returned among the thirty-four representatives. In all the arrondissements inhabited by the respectable citizens M. Ledru Rollin was either without a vote at all, or in a great minority.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Diet has adjourned its sittings to May 12. Before separating it adopted the report of the committee charged with the distribution of the sums subscribed in favour of the victims of the war against the Sonderbund. It referred to a committee the demand of the Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Zug, and Unterwalden, to have the sequestration taken off which had been placed on the ammunition and stores belonging to them, and seized on at Tessino. It also heard several communications relative to the events occurring in Germany.

## SICILY.

A letter from Palermo states that the Sicilians have offered the crown of Sicily to Charles Albert, or his heir. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was, it is said, talked of, but it was thought that he was not of sufficient weight to protect Sicily against Naples.

## IRELAND.

## STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General entered a *Nolle Prosequi*, on the part of the Crown, to the bills found by the Grand Jury against Mitchell, and stated it was his intention to file an *ex-officio* information against him.

This proceeding was in consequence of the plea filed by Mr. Mitchell, which would lead to considerable delay previously to the merits of the case being entered into.

At a subsequent period of the day Mr. Mitchell, being in court, was served with copies of the informations entered against him.

In the afternoon of Wednesday it was stated, and generally believed, that the Privy Council had ordered the city of Dublin to be proclaimed, and an immediate search to be made for arms.

## THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

On Thursday evening (last week), at a general meeting of the Confederate Repeal Clubs in Dublin, the following declaration was agreed to:—

"Resolved,—That inasmuch as the circumstances of the present time require that every man should hold himself in readiness to take up arms in defence of his country, and that the names of those who are willing to perform this duty should be known to the British Government and to their fellow countrymen, it is recommended that the following declaration be signed by all Irishmen between the ages of 18 and 60, who are willing to serve as members of a National Guard:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are willing to enrol ourselves as members of a National Guard, for the purpose of preserving social order, and of protecting this island against all foes, domestic and foreign; that we are prepared to furnish ourselves with suitable weapons and accoutrements, and are resolved to hazard our lives in defence of our country, in case any emergency shall arise which may require our services in its behalf."

The "declaration" has been signed by several thousands.

With a view of suspending unlawful drilling, the Government has addressed a circular to the magistrates at petty sessions, calling attention to the act 60th George III., and 1st George IV. chap. 1, by which all persons training and drilling others, or attending meetings for the purpose of doing so, or who shall aid or assist in drilling others, are liable to be punished by transportation or imprisonment; and those who are trained or drilled, or shall attend for that purpose, to be fined or imprisoned, by sentence of the Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.

The insurrectionary spirit of the articles in the *United Irishman* and *Nation* newspapers continues unabated.

On Saturday evening last, a preliminary meeting (the first) of the Protestant Repeal Association was held at their temporary rooms in College-green. The attendance was both numerous and respectable, far exceeding the anticipations of the promoters of the movement. The assemblage was addressed, amongst others, by Mr. Samuel Ferguson, a barrister, and a gentleman favourably known in the literary world; he was followed by Mr. Ireland, also a barrister, and both speeches were marked by calmness, moderation, and plain sense. A general meeting is shortly to take place.

**MEETING OF ENGLISH CHARTISTS AND IRISH REPEALERS.**—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Monday at the Princess's Theatre, Abbey-street, for the purpose of adopting "the best, surest, and shortest plan to repeal the Legislative Union, by forming a league between the Repealers and Radical Reformers of Great Britain for that purpose, and based upon the principle of a full, free, and complete representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament." Mr. James Leech and Mr. Samuel Kidd, members of the Chartist Convention, attended as delegates from the English Chartists, to promote the objects of the meeting. There were not more than 300 persons present; Mr. John Mitchell occupied the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were, after the delivery of several speeches, agreed to.

**CONCILIATION HALL.**—The Repeal Association held their usual meeting in Dublin on Monday, Mr. James Delany, T. C., in the chair. The police were present taking notes. An address was read from the committee of the Association, referring to the recent declaration of Lord John Russell against Repeal, and reminding the people that similar declarations had been made against emancipation and the Reform Act shortly previous to the realisation of both those great measures. The Repealers, therefore, were urged to courage and confidence, and exhorted that there was no cause for depression. Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, addressed the meeting on the Crown and Government Security Bill.

The hon. member was received with considerable enthusiasm. Rent for the week, £30.

**ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.**—On Saturday the high sheriff and the foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Dublin waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Vice-regal Lodge, and presented an address of loyalty and devotion to the Queen, and of confidence in his Excellency's government of this country. The address was read by Mr. James Hans Hamilton, M.P., in his capacity of foreman of the grand jury. His Excellency returned a suitable reply.

**EXECUTIONS.**—On Thursday (last week), Michael Ryan and Thomas Fitzgerald were executed at Limerick, in pursuance of the sentences passed on them at the late assizes; the former convicted of the murder of Honoria Ryan, the latter of the murder of John McEnery. Fitzgerald, in presence of the priest and the crowd, when on the drop, made a solemn declaration of his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer.—On Saturday last, the convicts Brown and Shea, found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Mr. Prim, pay clerk under the Board of Works, were executed at the front of Kilkenny Gaol.—At Nenagh, John and Michael Connolly were executed for the murder of J. Dillon.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held in Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday, for the distribution of prizes, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The report, which was very voluminous, stated with reference to the controversy with the Board of Trade, "The vital question at present, then, between the Board of Trade and the Art-Union of London, is simply whether the council shall select the prizes for the prizeholders, or the prizeholders select them for themselves: and to make the opinion of the society on this point clear to those who have not that opportunity of otherwise learning it which your council have, a resolution will presently be submitted for your consideration." The following is the resolution adopted to, which was carried unanimously at a subsequent part of the proceedings:—"That this meeting cordially concurs in the efforts made by the Council of the Art-Union of London to maintain the fundamental principles of that institution, and that they hope the Council will persevere in their endeavours, and that the thanks of the association are due to the Council for their conduct during the past year." From the report it also appeared that the following pictures are already in hand:—"The Burial of Harold," by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. (which received the first premium in 1847 from the Royal Commissioners of Fine Arts), to be engraved by Mr. Bacon; "Richard Coeur de Lion Pardoning the Archer, &c.," by Mr. J. Cross (which received the second premium from the commissioners), to be engraved in line by Mr. Shenton; "The Irish Piper," by Mr. F. Goodall, to be engraved by Mr. F. Goodall; and, "For the current year it is proposed to produce in bronze a bust of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in commemoration of the grant of the charter. The opinion of Prince Albert being taken, the bust by Chantrey, deposited in Windsor Castle, was adopted as the best, and a cast having been obtained for the society, with her Majesty's gracious permission, it was reduced, and will be executed in bronze forthwith. Thirty of these busts will form part of the distribution."

**ANTI-BRIBERY SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Royal Standard, Mortimer-street, to receive a deputation from the Anti-Bribery Society, and petition Parliament in favour of purity of election. Mr. Stewart, surgeon, was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered by the gentlemen of the deputation. A novelty in the mode of petitioning was recommended by the deputation. Instead of one petition, three petitions were prepared for the signatures of the meeting; one to be signed by the inhabitants of Marylebone, another by the inhabitants of Finsbury, and a third by the inhabitants of Westminster. In strict compliance with the Act of the 13th Charles II., c. 5, only 20 signatures were received to each petition, and every signature was authenticated with the profession and the address of the party signing it. This mode of signing was recommended as a mode full of advantages to the cause of popular rights.

**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.**—On Monday, at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, held in the vestry-room, for electing churchwardens and officers for the ensuing year, a report was read from the auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Commissioners of the Baths and Wash-houses, now erecting at the back of St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, from which it appeared the works are progressing rapidly; that the vestry have subscribed £250, and a sum of £6000 has been had from the Economic Life Assurance Office in part of a loan of £10,000 on the rates. In the treasurer's hands there is £2257 5s. 10d.; and in the clerk's, £29 5s. 2d.

**INTRA-MURAL BURIALS.**—At a vestry meeting held in St. Clement Danes' parish, Strand, on Monday, it was stated that the clerical Committee appointed to adopt measures respecting burials in cities and towns had nominated twenty clergymen and twenty laymen, whose names were to be forwarded to Lord Morpeth, for his Lordship to appoint a Committee from those gentlemen for the purpose of finally suppressing burials in cities and towns, and that the following lay gentlemen were nominated for the parish of St. Clement Danes; viz. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. Twining, and Mr. Sambrooke.

**MR. COCHRANE'S PAUPER PROCESSION.**—On Monday, towards noon, about fifty or sixty persons assembled in groups in Leicester-square, apparently curious to see the procession of paupers invited by Mr. C. Cochrane to accompany him to Whitehall. The point of attraction evidently was the building occupied by the Poor Man's Guardian Society, Mr. Cochrane's head-quarters. Ever and anon the door of this building was opened, and an individual distributed printed papers to whoever chose to take them. These documents purported to be copies of a petition adopted "at numerous crowded meetings," and praying her Majesty to instruct her House of Commons to correct various alleged abuses therein stated. Though these papers were abundantly distributed, and some time elapsed, still there was nothing like a gathering; and with the view, no doubt, of getting up an excitement, a vehicle like a large advertising van, drawn by one wretched animal, and the sides covered with rude representations of the pauper accommodation in the casual wards of the various metropolitan workhouses, was driven leisurely round the square some half-dozen times, making short trips into the confined avenues around. This of course attracted attention, and the crowd was swelled to 100 or 150 by half-past twelve o'clock, when a detachment of the A division of police was marched into the square, and effected a clearance of the footpaths. The crowd, however, continued opposite the house of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, at the door of which Mr. Cochrane showed himself two or three times, as though to intimate that he was quite ready to take his part in the intended demonstration, and was only waiting the appearance of the "one hundred thousand." The time passed, but still they came not; and accordingly, about a quarter before one, an open carriage was drawn up in front of the door, and Mr. Cochrane and three other gentlemen entered. They were saluted by a faint cheer from the assemblage, which then perhaps numbered 200 persons, and the vehicle was driven in the direction of the Haymarket, closely followed by the van above described, with its disgusting daubs. The police having stopped the crowd of ragamuffins who followed the carriage, Mr. Cochrane proceeded to Trafalgar-square, and there endeavoured to address some knots of loiterers, but the police dispersed them, and Mr. Cochrane then proceeded, "all alone in his glory," towards Whitehall. On arriving at the door of the Home-Office, Mr. Cochrane and his friends alighted, and, on entering, were informed by a messenger, in answer to their inquiries, that Sir George Grey could not then see the deputation, and that he would be engaged for at least half an hour, upon which, having first deposited the petition in the hands of the messenger, they retired to the steps outside the office door, where they remained for some minutes, apparently in doubt whether they should wait for the chance of seeing Sir G. Grey, or return to the place from which they came. Ultimately they decided on the latter course, and having informed those assembled outside of what they had done, they re-entered the carriage and drove off in the direction of Charing-cross, amid the shouts of their dirty body guard.

**LOYALTY OF THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday a large number of signatures were appended to the subjoined declaration of loyalty to the throne, in the several wards of the City of London, in accordance with the motion passed at the last Court of Common Council:—"We, the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of the respective wards of the City of London, desire to express our unshaken loyalty and attachment to the throne; our firm determination to uphold, to the utmost of our power, and by every constitutional means, the just legal rights of the Sovereign, and the authority of both Houses of Parliament, as by law established; to preserve inviolate, by combined and persevering efforts, the peace of the metropolis against all attempts that may be made to disturb the public tranquillity, or to put in peril the persons or property of our fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects. And we desire gratefully to acknowledge the benefit of the effective measures taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, the police, and citizens at large, in co-operation with her Majesty's Government, that happily secured from apprehended tumult and confusion the peace of this city."

At the Bow-street Police office on Tuesday, Tom Steele was charged with the attempt at suicide, which we mentioned in our number of last week. The unfortunate gentleman expressed himself in terms of the greatest gratitude for the kindness he had received at King's College Hospital. The magistrate adopted the course usually followed in such cases, and ordered the defendant to find bail. He must enter into his own recognizances for £100, and give two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve months. Mr. Steele immediately provided the required sureties, and was then liberated. He appeared to have completely recovered from the illness occasioned by the shock sustained by his system.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.**—The number of births registered in the suburban and metropolitan districts during the above week was 1298, of which 694 were males and 604 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 58. The number of deaths during the same time was 991, of which 492 were males and 499 females. Thus the births this week exceed the deaths by 307. The latter, however, exceeds the weekly average for the last five springs by 45, but are less than the deaths of the preceding week by 56.

**THE CHARTIST MEETING IN EDINBURGH.**—The Chartist demonstration, held on the Calton Hill, on Monday evening, proved a total failure. There might have been 600 or 700 persons on the hill; but, owing to the weather, the meeting adjourned to the hall in Adam-square, where, after the assemblage had been kept waiting for a considerable time for the committee, a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, was ultimately adopted. Delegates were then appointed to represent the Scotch Chartists in the great "National Assembly," to be held in this metropolis on the 1st of May.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Speth and Sir George Couper, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness left her residence, Frogmore House, Windsor, on Saturday morning, proceeded to the Farnborough-road station, and from thence by the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, crossing to Osborne in the *Fairy* steam-yacht. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay arrived at Osborne from town, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their usual airings.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine Service in Osborne. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Princess Alice. The auspicious event was celebrated at Osborne. The band of the 9th Regiment arrived in the morning, and performed a number of favourite pieces. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the forenoon in the pleasure-grounds; and the Princess Alice, together with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, took airings in the walks and rides. Viscountess Jocelyn, lady in waiting to her Majesty, took her departure from Osborne during the morning. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Baron de Beust, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper.

**ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—The Queen Dowager and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning, at eight A.M., in the *Hove*, 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, in tow of the *Seavoy* steam sloop. Commander Wingrove. Her Majesty landed in the afternoon, and proceeded to town by express train.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**GENERAL ORDINATIONS.**—The following Archbishops and Bishops have intimated their intention of holding general ordinations for their respective dioceses on Trinity Sunday:—Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury Cathedral; Archbishop of York, at York Minster; Bishop of London, at Fulham Palace; Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle; Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Durham; Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; Bishop of Rochester, in London; Bishop of Lichfield, at Lichfield Cathedral; Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral; Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church, Oxford; Bishop of Hereford, at All Saints' Church, Hereford; Bishop of Bangor, at Bangor; Bishop of Carlisle, at Carlisle Cathedral; Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester Cathedral; Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter Cathedral; Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in London; Bishop of Manchester, at Manchester Cathedral; Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough Cathedral; Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Minster; Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury Cathedral; Bishop of St. Asaph, at St. Asaph Cathedral; Bishop of St. David's, at Lampeter College; Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester Cathedral; Bishop of Sodor and Man, at Bishops' Court. The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold a general ordination at the cathedral church of his diocese in August.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## LADY KATHERINE JERMYN.

This lamented lady died on the 20th instant, shortly after her infant child. At the period of her decease she had completed her 39th year.

Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and wife of Earl Jermyn, eldest son of the Marquiss of Bristol. Her surviving issue are four sons and three daughters.

Lady Katherine Jermyn's death occurred under very painful circumstances. A few days before, her husband sickened with the small-pox, and during his Lordship's illness her Ladyship persisted in affording her personal attendance.

The result was that she took the disease herself. Being at the time encircled, her Ladyship, from the excitement consequent on the fever, was prematurely confined of an infant, which survived only a few hours. This unfortunate occurrence aggravated the complaint, and after four hours' suffering, Lady Katherine breathed her last in the evening of the 20th inst.

## ANNE LUCY, LADY NUGENT.

Her Ladyship, distinguished for her literary taste and mental accomplishments, expired on the 19th instant, in the 58th year of her age, after an illness of some weeks' duration. She was the second daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Vere Poulett, M.P., second son of Vere, third Earl Poulett; and married, 6th September, 1813, George Lord Nugent, by whom she had no issue.

## JOHN JONES, ESQ., OF LLANARTH, CO. MONMOUTH.

This gentleman, the representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of very extensive estates, died at Bute House, Petersham, in the course of last week. He was born 5th August, 1790, and married, 11th September, 1817, Harriet, only daughter of Arthur-James, eighth Earl of Fingall, K.P., by whom he leaves four sons and one daughter. Of the former, the eldest, John Arthur Jones, Esq., now of Llanarth, is married to the daughter of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., of Llanover, M.P. for Marylebone.

Mr. Jones had sought, during the last few years of his life, to obtain Royal permission to resume the ancient surname of his family, Herbert, or Fitzherbert, and the claim was not decided at the period of his decease. The patriarch of his race in England was Herbert, styled Count of Vermandois, who came over with the Conqueror, and filled the office of Chamberlain to William Rufus. From the eldest line of Herbert's descendants sprang the families of Progers, of Werndin, and of Jones of Llanarth; and from the junior, the chivalrous Earls of Pembroke, the Lords Herbert of Cheshire, &c. The noble house of Ranelagh is also a scion of the Jones's of Llanarth.

The deceased gentleman, who was eldest son of John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth and Upton Court, had six brothers, the second of whom, William, now of Clytha, inherited the great property of his grand-uncle, W. Jones, Esq., of Clytha.

## LADY MARY FITZROY.

The Sydney papers bring intelligence of a most lamentable accident—the upsetting of a carriage, by which Lady Mary Fitzroy, wife of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.H., Governor of New South Wales, was killed. Her remains were consigned to the grave at Sydney, the funeral solemnities being attended by nearly the whole of the Government Officers and Ministers of the Colony. Upwards of 5000 persons were present.

Lady Mary Fitzroy was daughter of Charles, late Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. She was born 15th August, 1790, and married 11th March, 1820, Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, by whom she leaves three sons and one daughter, Mary Caroline, wife of the Hon.

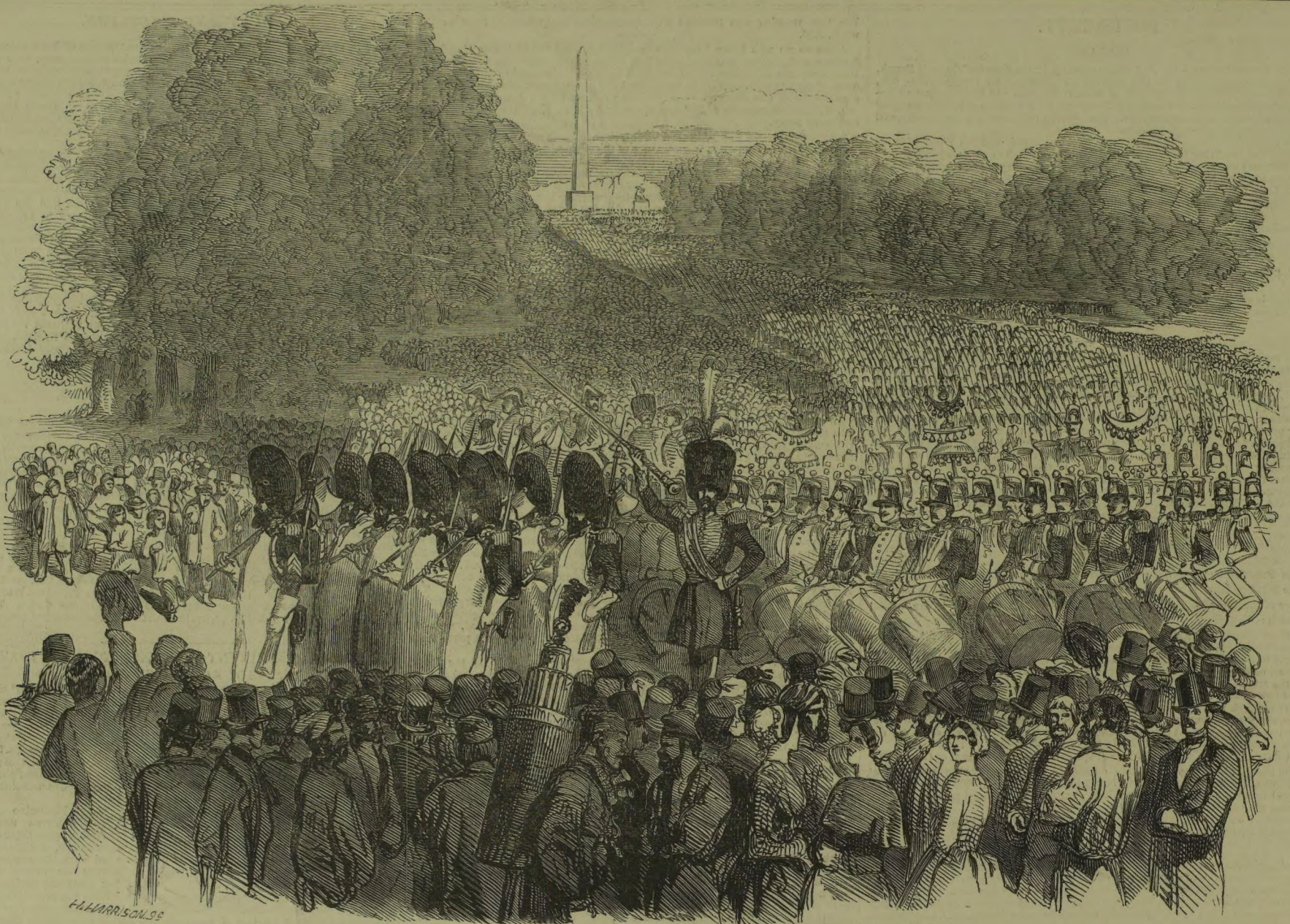
Keith Stewart, Captain, R.N.

## HENRY BARING, ESQ.

A WEEK or two since we announced the death of the respected chief of the eminent family of Baring; and now it is our melancholy task to record the demise of Sir Thomas's brother, Henry Baring, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. Baring was the third son of Sir Francis Baring, the first Baronet, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of William Herring, Esq., of Croydon, cousin and co-heir of Dr. Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury. At the period of his decease he had completed his 70th year. He married first, 15th April, 1802, Maria Matilda, second daughter of William Bingham, Esq., and by her (from whom he was divorced) had two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Henry Bingham, M.P. for Marlborough, who is married to the Lady Augusta Brudenell, sister of the Earl of Cardigan; 2. James Drummond; 3. Anna Maria, wife of William Gordon Coeswell, Esq.; and 4. Frances Emily, wife of Henry Bridgeman Simpson, Esq. Mr. Henry Baring's second wife was Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Wyndham, and by her he leaves seven sons and one daughter. His death occurred on the 13th instant, at his town residence, Beke-square.





MARCH OF THE TROOPS THROUGH THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

(Continued from page 275.)

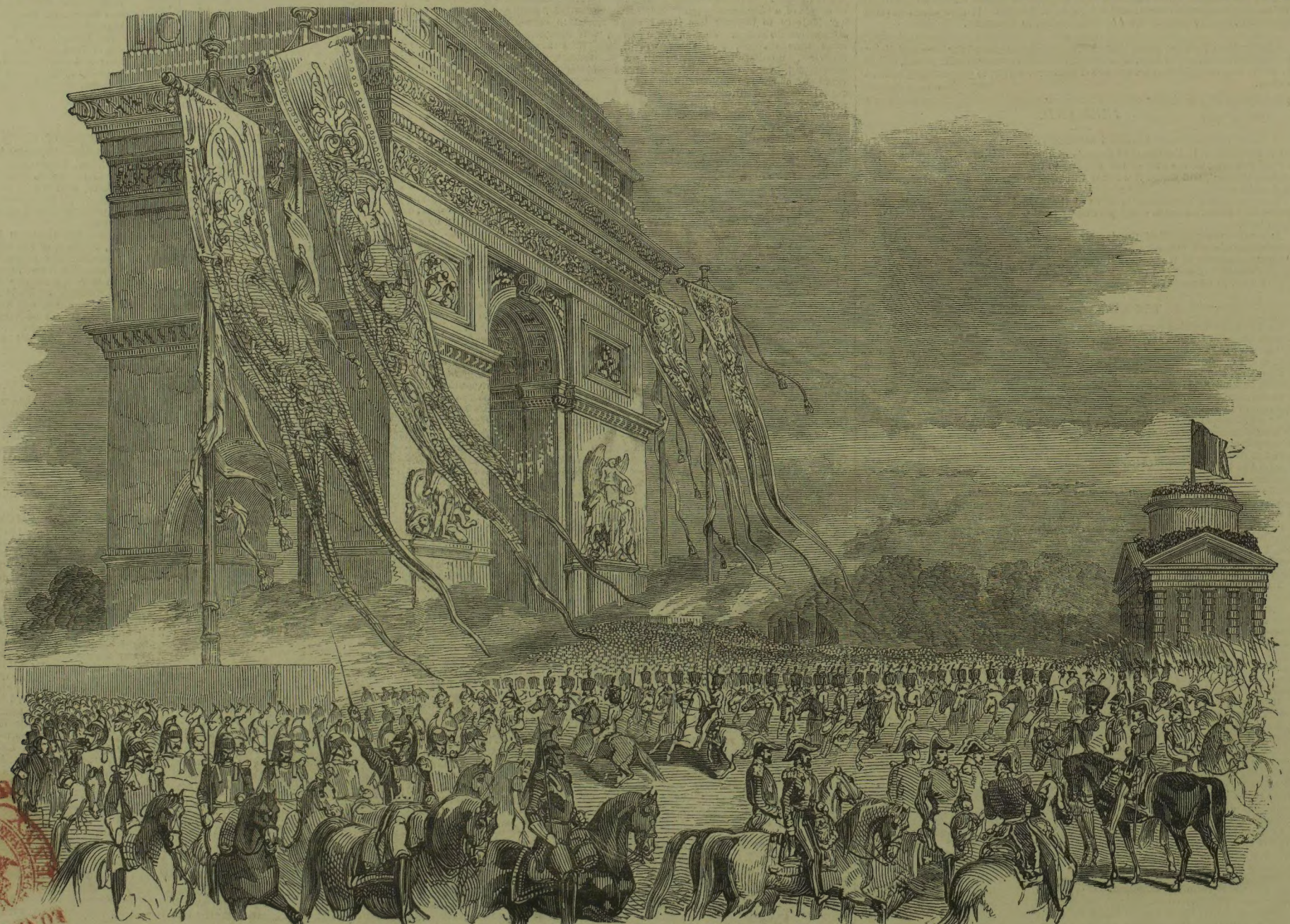
teers, who are chiefly from the dregs of the people, that showed how easily the French can adapt themselves to acting new parts. The effect of the ever-advancing battalions was frequently curious enough; some had placed green branches in their muskets, and came on like Birnam wood; others had nosegays and branches of lilac in theirs, and looked like moving flower-beds; others, again, had attached to their bayonets small tricoloured banners, that fluttered along like a flight of summer flies. The less agreeable part of the effect arose from the discordant howlings and chorusing of large masses of men. One company had got into the middle of the "Marsellaise," whilst the next was at the first notes; another followed screaming out of

tune, "Mourir pour la patrie;" the "Chant du Départ" or the "Carmagnole" rang screechingly on the ear at the same moment. Now came a band playing one air, while close behind was another playing a different one. It was a fearful *charivari* of infernal sounds. One could scarce suppose that the French laid claim to being a musical nation. How many throats must have been hoarse that night in Paris! Thousands broke up at a very early hour of the day. It was generally remarked that when an isolated name was shouted, it was only and alone, "Vive Lamartine!" There was a time when he seemed to have sunk in popularity. The events of the last few days have taught the masses to appreciate the noble man of peace and order.

Far below the mark must be every attempt to convey the faintest notion of the

aspect of the capital, the countless thronging crowds on the passage of the troops; the effect of the seemingly endless masses of moving bayonets in the midst. Along the Champs-Élysées, across the Place de la Concorde, down the ex-Rue Royal (now called the Rue Nationale), along the long line of the Boulevards, the scene was the same to a seeming eternity of space and time. It was a ceaseless movement—on, on, on. The review commenced at eleven o'clock; it was half-past seven in the evening, when the dusk had gathered, that the tail of the monster column at last passed very high up the Boulevards! The night had long fallen when it reached the *estrade* of the Arch of Triumph, at about half-past eight. From five in the morning had the poor fellows been on foot.

It must be said, in praise of the Parisian population, that nothing but the ex-



TROOPS DEFILING BEFORE THE ARC DE L'ÉTOILE.

NEWSPAPER  
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POST





THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

trement good-humour] and order were exhibited among the troops up to the latest hour; there was never a symptom of impatience or of the ill-temper of weariness; and the last legion—the first of the National Guards—came shouting down the Boulevards with a zeal and a *bonhomie* that, after such prolonged fatigue, was perfectly astounding. It must not be forgotten that these were the shopkeepers, the artisans, the *élégants*, the established house proprietors—rich and poor mingled pell-mell—and not the military, trained to discipline and fatigue, who showed this spirit. When, about ten o'clock at night,

they were returning to their homes, they might be heard laughingly saying, "Well, now we'll go to breakfast!" The whole effect of this seemingly interminable review was such as to make it seem almost incredible that, like processions on the stage, the legions were not coming round and round again, having passed back behind the scenes through by-ways.

The ferment of the returning troops and the swarming crowds continued until long after midnight. The whole city was very brilliantly illuminated, as were the Champs Elysées with their usual holiday show. But this time there was no

cry of "*Des ampions!*" no ill-will displayed towards the very few houses that remained dark. It was now the spontaneous triumph of the cause of order. It was expected that during the night, at a moment when all the National Guards were harassed with fatigue, a fresh attempt would be made by the Ultras; but nothing of the kind took place. The number of men under arms during the day amounted to 400,000.

At night the illuminations in the Champs Elysées presented a fairy-like scene. Lights, festooned from tree to tree were hung from the Place de la Concorde



THE FLOWER-MARKET IN COVENT-GARDEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



all the way to the magnificent triumphal arch, and then the vista was terminated by a splendid display of various coloured lamps. The pale moon looked on from above in full sail, but her ineffectual fires were paled by the brilliant blaze on every side. All the public buildings, of course, shone resplendent, and the Chamber of Deputies and the noble edifices on the Place de la Concorde glared with lights, and added to the glories of the scene. In the midst of all this, countless hosts of peaceful Republicans, male and female, sang their songs with that *gaieté du cœur* for which the Parisian stands unrivalled amongst the children of the capitals of Europe.

The following is a description of the new standard:—The handle is surmounted by a pike, below which is a medallion, on which is engraved, in relief, the Gallic cock, and under the medallion an oblong plate, with the letters "R. F.," engraved in relief. In the midst of what is technically called the white part of the flame, in the centre of a crown of oak leaves, are written, "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," and in the midst "*Unité*." "*République Française*" is inscribed on the flag.

The address read by M. Arago to the Colonels of Regiments, mentioned above, is as follows:—

"Colonels,—The Provisional Government is about to confide these standards to your honour and to the honour of the citizens and the soldiers whom you command.

"Let those Republican colours, the history of which is consecrated by glorious reminiscences, everywhere recal to your eyes the living image of free and regenerated France.

"Let your hearts be penetrated with the holy motto of the Republic, henceforth to become the immortal faith of the country.

"If that country should require your arms, let this standard serve as the guide to your courage.

"Let it be in peace the symbol of discipline and of order—a rallying point for the defence of those great principles which the Revolution has proclaimed, and which the Republic will verify.

"Citizen soldiers—soldiers, citizens, all children of the people, equally dear to them, carry with pride this emblem of the strength and of the grandeur of the armed people.

"It is for the Republic a pledge of union and power, for all free nations a guarantee of alliance and of friendship, for oppressed people a hope of enfranchisement.

"Colonels, in the name of the Republic, we take God and men to witness that you swear fidelity to this flag."

The soldiers of the regiments of the line that had entered Paris for the grand "*Fraternité Fête*" had been billeted on the inhabitants, most of whom had displayed eager hospitality on the occasion.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of these striking displays of Republican pageantry shows the vast body of troops on their march through the Champs Elysées—a brilliant assemblage of gleaming bayonets, garnished with bouquets of flowers—a strange juxtaposition of the emblems of war and peace.

The second Engraving shows the defiling of the troops before the Arc de l'Etoile, at night; the massive triumphal structure brilliantly illuminated, a forest of torches blazing around its base, and the whole scene bathed in a flood of festal light.

The Presentation of the New Colours is the impressive *tableau* of the third illustration. In the foreground are the Standard-bearer and Colonel, each raising his sword, and swearing to the colours, which M. Arago is in the act of presenting. On his right is Lamartine; and on his left are Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Armand Marrast, with other members of the Provisional Government, and behind them are gallant officers *en grande tenue*.

### PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

#### CHAPTER IV.—COVENT-GARDEN.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET is the ever-open flower-show of London. Here, when "the wind and rain beat dark December," the costly chrysanthemum may be purchased, with which beauty decks her waving ringlets, as she shoots the arrows of love from her eyes, regardless on whom they may alight. In spring, summer, autumn, or winter, the choicest treasures of the floral world are here collected; from the conservatory, and the humble cottage-garden, flowers of all hues are gathered to grace the Covent-Garden colonnades. Few places surprise a stranger more than when he emerges suddenly from that great, crowded, and noisy thoroughfare, the Strand, and finds himself all at once in this little world of flowers. In this spot are to be found the first offerings of Spring; the snow-drop that comes "like an unbidden guest," violets and primroses which have been gathered in many a far-off dell and sunny dingle, come to tell us the progress that Nature is making in the green and out-of-door world. Many a sad and many a pleasing thought must have been awakened in the bosoms of thousands who have long been in-dwellers in this mighty city, by walking through the ranks of flowers which are here placed. They must have recalled the image of some old home far away, and probably never again to be visited by them—the porch, over which the woodbine or jasmine trailed, and the garden-fence, along which the clustering moss-roses hung. Many a flower is thus borne away and treasured for the old memories it awakens, for the tender recollections it recalls—feelings to which the heart had long been a stranger. For Byron has shown how small a key can open the human heart—how slight a chord may be struck, and some slumbering affection be in a moment aroused:—

It may but be a sound—  
A tone of music—summer's eve—or spring—  
A flower—striking the electric chain.

Here are purchased the cut flowers that decorate the banquet and ball-rooms—the posy which the blushing bride bears with downcast look in her hand—the bouquet which is rained down at the feet of our favourite actresses; and here, also, affection comes for its last tribute to place beside the pale face of the beloved dead, or plant around the grave in the cemetery. The house of mirth and the house of mourning are both supplied from the same common store. Pride, love, interest, fame, and death come here to select their garlands.

Here the young lover purchases for his fair one the blue forget-me-not; the graceful acacia, emblem of elegance; the myrtle, the old Grecian symbol of love; pansies—"that's for thoughts;" the red-streaked woodbine, which denotes devoted affection; the lily, that ancient representative of purity of heart; the rose, the queen of beauty, and for the earliest of which five or ten shillings is no unusual sum to pay; with every flower that makes up the great alphabet of love.

The epicure may here feast his eyes with delight; and, if he is wealthy enough, purchase the natural produce of April or May while the snows of February are whitening the ground; for so has science triumphed over nature, by the aid of heat and manures, that there is scarcely anything too difficult for your forcing-gardeners to accomplish. New potatoes, peas, and fruit of almost every description, are here to be found, fresh gathered, before spring has hung out a single leaf upon the oak. Green April is made to produce green gooseberries; and marrow-fats come in with the blossoms of May. Here conservatories are also formed over the colonnades; and the choicest and most delicate flowers that ever bloomed in kingly gardens, may be found as healthy and beautiful, amid London smoke, as if flourishing a hundred miles away in the country.

Those itinerant dealers who make the streets of London ring with the pleasant spring-cry of "All a-blowing, all a-growing!" as they move along with barrow, basket, and cart, are generally supplied from this market; and few would credit the many hundreds of pounds expended in the metropolis for the purchase of flower-roots to be re-planted in the little back-yards called gardens, which are a peculiar feature in most of the London streets, beyond the city boundaries. Places which, to pass in front, a stranger would think no green thing had ever grown for years near such a neighbourhood; yet in the rear they contain choice wallflowers, sweet-williams, carnations, Canterbury-bells, hollyhocks, sun-flowers, and fancy dahlias, which have been grown within a mile or so of the bridges, and have been sent forth to "dispute the prize" at a flower-show. Many a poor man has often expended his shilling when he could ill spare it, to purchase a choice tulip or dahlia, which he treasured as the pride of his garden; and this is one amongst other pleasing sights to witness in this market. The artisan here finds enjoyment as well as the wealthy citizen, or the aristocratic lady, who treats with "mincing gait" through the arcade, attended by John the page, and all his "eruption of buttons." Fine specimens of English beauty are often met with here—faces that look not unlike our own island roses; the fine blue-eyed Saxon cast of countenance, and the long fair hair, such as centuries ago drooped about the brow of Rowena, and were the cause of King Vortigern losing his kingdom and his life.

In contrast to these are our Covent-Garden portresses—sturdy daughters of Erin, clad in almost manly attire, and, with scarcely an exception, every soul a smoker and drinker of neat gin. Wonderful are the loads which these "juvenile antiques" carry; they would

make the neck of a strong man, unused to bearing such burthens, ache again, were he only to carry one a moderate distance. Their faithfulness and honesty are deserving of the highest praise; no matter how valuable the load may be that you purchase, or how great the distance it has to be borne into the suburbs, you have but to pay the trifle agreed upon, furnish the right address, and when you return home, there you will find every bud and blossom uninjured, for Biddy may be trusted with uncounted gold. They are all a sturdy, short-necked race; moving caryatides, strong enough to support a temple, although such forms never mingled with the dreams of our ancient sculptors. Beside a good-natured, it requires a strong-armed man to help to replace the load upon their heads when they have rested; and few gentlemen, we hope, resist the appeal of "Will your honour please to lend a lift to the basket?"

At a very early hour in the morning, and while the rest of London—excepting the markets—seem wrapt in sleep, the whole of the streets which open into Covent-Garden are thronged with vehicles, and buyers and sellers—for either the greengrocer or his man must be here early, if our dinner-table is to be supplied with first-rate vegetables; and from the most remote street of the suburbs the greengrocers are compelled to come either to the Borough, to Farringdon, or Covent-Garden markets, for their stock—for these, with the exception of Spitalfields, which is celebrated for potatoes, are the only garden markets. From one or other of these places have all those tempting shows of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, which give such a country-look to the greengrocers' shops, been brought at an early hour.

Here an imaginative lover of good living may feed his fancy, and feast his eyes with the first rhubarb pie of the season—conjure up the roast shoulder of lamb that is to accompany the asparagus—match the new potatoes with the brown veal cutlet—see a couple of ducks lying prostrate beside a dish of green peas—run streaks of fanciful pastry between the rich lines of raspberries—thrust bundles of sage and onions inside some stubble-fed goose, or call up the plump leg of mutton that is to be boiled along with those lily-white turnips; while cauliflowers, spinach, brocoli, and greens of every description may be found to match with the finest joints that either Leadenhall or Newgate markets can produce; for here they are to be seen "thick as leaves that strew the Vale of Vallambrosa."

The poet may also ramble here, and call up visions of the Garden of Eden, where our first mother stood "half-spied, so thick the blushing roses round about her blowed;" or the golden fields of Enna and Prosperina, and her nymphs; and the wheels of that gloomy chariot, which ploughed up the waving flowers:—of Cupid and Psyche; and the beautiful vale of Arcady, and Venus mourning over her beloved Adonis, from whose blood there sprang a rich array of peerless blossoms.

But, independent of these associations, Covent-Garden has an interest of its own. Above six hundred years ago it bore the name of Convent Garden, and originally belonged to Westminster Abbey. A pleasant walk must it have been, a few centuries ago, from that grave and venerable pile, to the garden, before even the village of Charing existed, and when probably the whole line of road, from the Abbey, consisted of avenues of trees, and open fields, where the daisies blowed, and the skylark built and sang. We can picture those early fathers of the Church, with the rich missals in their hands, willing away the hours in pleasant meditation, as they sauntered leisurely along between the Abbey and the Convent Garden, "in cope and stole arrayed." Within the last three hundred years it was walled round, and covered with trees, whose blossoms waved white and beautiful in the breezes of spring; and in summer displayed a rich array of trembling green; while half-a-dozen thatched cottages, and a convent, were the only habitations that then heaved up in this small neighbourhood. A few noblemen's mansions were all that at this time stood beside the river from Temple Bar to the Abbey; and these, with their beautiful gardens, sloped down by the edge of the water. Only a few years ago Covent-Garden consisted of a mass of unsightly wooden sheds and open standing-places, inferior to the market of many a common country town; and it was not until about 1828, that this mass of rubbish began to be swept away, and the present market to be built. The foundations of the old convent, from which, no doubt, this place takes its name, are not yet wholly swept away, a considerable portion being at present enclosed within the house occupied by Mr. Bohn, the bookseller, in York-street. Here two or three bulky piles of masonry, no doubt containing the remains of the early fathers, who wandered about this ancient neighbourhood, while, with the exception of the convent, it was all one garden-ground, may still be seen. This convent, if we remember rightly, has escaped the notice of several of the London historians, who, because it was built on land belonging to the Abbey, seem to have lost sight of it as a separate structure.

It was not until the time of Charles the First that any material improvement commenced in this neighbourhood. The name of Inigo Jones is connected with the first advances architecture made in this direction, through the spirited exertions of the fourth Earl of Bedford. A few of the princely mansions which rise up in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, are fine specimens of the buildings which were erected about this period.

What an uncomfortable place must the old City have been, with its little poking market in Honey-lane, now covered by the City of London School, and the Stocks Market, long since removed, and with only one bridge leading into this large London, which was then rapidly bursting its ancient barriers and shooting out far beyond its weather-beaten walls, while all propositions for improvement were considered as death-blows aimed at its old and barbarous privileges. Our forefathers never knew, nor needed, such places as the present Covent-Garden Market.

We read, in old plays, of the apple-woman at the corner of the street, and the vendor of herbs who passed through those ancient thoroughfares; but of the greengrocers, like those of our own day, we find no mention, for they had no predecessors; and, excepting the cabbage and the parsnip, peas and beans, and the radish mentioned by Izaak Walton, there seems but to have been a scanty supply of vegetables. The potato is of comparatively modern introduction, while fruit-trees appear to have been grown in England from time immemorial; even as far back as the days of the Saxons, we find the vine cultivated in the gardens of the monasteries, and that the monks made their own wine. Their vegetable diet was very limited, and we need no further proof than the quantity of cattle slaughtered for the winter consumption, and salted for the sole purpose of saving the food they would require. Indeed, with the exception of beans, peas, wheat, barley, and a kind of cabbage called kale, we scarcely find any other mention of the vegetables used by our Saxon ancestors. Even in the time of Elizabeth, according to old Tusser, a supper of bacon broth was not to be despised, and a breakfast off the same substance cold, with the addition of a piece of cabbage in its cold state, and a lump of barley bread, formed the chief diet of the English farmer; washed down, no doubt, by a draught of beer.

Still the Londoners seem always to have been a flower-loving people, and although the stern Puritans banished their may-poles and Whitsuntide games, they revived again at the Restoration, and continued with but little alteration until the middle of the last century. Even chatty old Pepys allowed his wife to go down into the neighbourhood of Greenwich, so that she might rise early and wash her face in May-dew; and bluff Hal, attended by his Queen and nobles, went out to "do observance to the May" at Shooters'-hill. We cannot help marvelling, while such a love for the beauties of nature prevailed, that no such thing as a regular flower market should exist. It is true, the dramatists mention the smell that pervaded Bucklersbury, and no doubt a few centuries back this was the chief spot where the country-people assembled and sold the flowers and fruits they brought from the country. That thitherward they came, streaming from the wild woods of Hampstead and Highgate, or from the wilder wastes on which Norwood now stands, each bearing their burthen into "Bucklersbury at simple-time," when only one bridge spanned across the Thames.

Yet it must have been a merry London, when, to quote the words of an old chronicler, "the King himself rose early in the morning to fetch may or green boughs—himself fresh and richly apparelled; all his knights, squires, and gentlemen clothed in white satin; and all his guards and yeomen of the crown in white earsenet. And so went every man with his bow and arrows, shooting to the wood; and so repaired again to the court, every man with a green bough in his cap." This was the time when, although London was without its Covent-Garden Market, in May, according to Herrick's description—

Each field became a street—each street a park,  
Made green, and trimmed with trees;  
Devotion gave each house a bough, a branch;  
Each porch and door  
With whitethorn neatly was inwove,  
As if they were the cooler shades of love.

### THE THEATRES.

#### HER MAJESTY'S.

This theatre was re-opened on Tuesday. "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced, but, owing to the illness of Garçon, who was to have filled the *Gennaro*, "I Due Foscari" was substituted; and was followed by a scene from "Il Matrimonio Segreto." In the former Colletti personated the *Doga* with his wonted success, the closing scene being, as usual, a rare combination of vocal and dramatic power. Madame Cruvelli also sang with great vigour and taste. In the "Matrimonio," Lablache was irresistibly humorous. The popular ballet of "La Florita" concluded the performances.

Thursday night was signalised by the re-appearance of Mademoiselle Cerito and M. St. Leon in the *divertissement* of "La Vivandière," which admits of an *ad libitum* introduction of *pas*. The "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées," and the "Redowa Polka" were the favourite gems on Thursday. Cerito is much thinner than she was last year, but her dancing is as charmingly characteristic as ever. The advance in the "Pas de Quatre" was encored, and Cerito was loudly called for at the close of the *divertissement*.

On Thursday night next, (a subscription night,) Mlle. Jenny Lind is announced to make her first appearance for the season, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula."

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Tuesday, "La Donna del Lago" was performed at this theatre, with unprecedented success, both as regards individual and entire effect. The cast was greatly strengthened by Tamburini's *Roderick Dhu*, which was almost faultless: in dramatic effect it was complete. Grisi as *Ellen*, and Mario as *King James* sang with even more than their wonted vigour; and Albini as *Malcolm* sang with the brilliancy of last season. The essentially dramatic choral and concerted music of the opera was given with wonderful precision and startling effect; and the excellence of the orchestra contributed to render this the most effective performance of the season. The house was crowded; and in one of the boxes might be observed Mlle. Jenny Lind, who was by no means sparing in her applause.

On Thursday, "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated.

#### ST. JAMES'S.

An amateur performance, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Thursday night at the above theatre, "in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution;" and we were pleased to see the house well filled. The play was George Coleman's amusing comedy of "The Heir at Law." *Lord Dubsbury*, by Mr. J. Wilson, jun., was very creditably played. Mr. R. J. Hamerton, as *Dick Doolas*, was well up in the part, but wanted the buoyancy of the *Dick* we have seen in bygone days. Mr. F. Holl's *Dr. Pangloss* was excellent. Mr. Topham's *Zekiel Homespun*, we thought (of the gentlemen) the best played part in the piece. The *Henry Moreland* of Mr. J. Tenniel, the *Steadfast* of Mr. J. W. Angell (capital), and the rest of the amateurs who filled the subordinate parts, are all to be commended. Miss Cooper's *Cicely Homespun* was a first-rate performance. After the epilogue by the characters, as originally written, and admirably given by the actors and the ladies, a burst of applause and a call brought them again before the curtain. The farce of "Plot and Counterplot" followed, and was played with a fair portion of applause. In our next week's Number we shall give an illustration of the play. The institution, for whose benefit the performance took place, cannot be too extensively made known, or too extensively patronised.

#### PRINCESS'.

Lebrun is a name of note in musical history. There was Louis Auguste Lebrun, the famed oboe-player, who was the husband of the celebrated Madame Lebrun, the German *prima donna*; there was Jean Lebrun, the horn-player; and Louis Sebastian Lebrun, the French composer, born in Paris, 1764, who died in 1829. The one-act opera, called "The Nightingale," at the Princess', on Monday, was produced at the Théâtre Feydeau, in 1816, under the title of the "Rossignol," and has since been a popular production, being generally selected by some *prima donna*, who has extraordinary agility of voice, to show off her skill in roulades. Madame Albert Hyman was the original representative, and Tulou, the renowned flautist, performed the variations. The Brussels Company, when at Drury-Lane Theatre, performed this operetta for Madame Laborde, an *artiste* who in vocal mechanism is second only to Madame Persiani. The English version, with Madame Anna Thillon as *Phyllis*, Mr. Barker as *Lubin*, Weiss as the *Baillie*, and Bodda as *Mathurin*, *Phyllis*'s father, is likely to please the public. The plot is simple, merely having reference to the mystification of an old stupid *Baillie*, who aspires to the hand of *Phyllis*, and whose lover, *Lubin*, by playing a flute, is passed off as a nightingale. The lovers, of course, succeed in their contrivance, and are eventually united. Lebrun's music is melodious and simple; the instrumentation being somewhat dry and old-fashioned, but free, at all events, from the modern system of overloading the score with brass. Madame Thillon sings and acts charmingly, especially in the piccolo song. Mr. Loder conducted the band with tact.

Earlier Monday brought with it its customary novelties at the different theatres; and we are happy to add, that all of them were more or less successful. The number of houses open on that evening compel us to be more brief than usual in our notices; but the following will be found a careful report of their various claims to patronage from our play-going readers.

DRURY LANE put forward all its force—human and equestrian—in a variety of novel scenes in the circus, any one of which would have made an amphitheatre popular some little time back. "The Festival of Flowers" was a very graceful performance by eight ladies and cavaliers upon horseback; and Messrs. Henri and Leroy, lying on their backs, on a species of table-couch, danced four large globes on their feet, in an extraordinary manner, spinning and twirling and tossing them about. M. Auriol stood on his head on the top of a ladder, surrounded by fireworks. The Siegrists, Newsome, Bassin, and Herrman, performed some wonderful feats on "rapid couriers;" and all the pretty *équyres* appeared in their most attractive acts, whilst the elegant fun of M. Leclair kept the house in roars of laughter. "God save the Queen" was lustily called for, and as lustily chorussed; and one hapless discontented foreigner, who tried to get up a little agitation for the "Marseillaise," was treated in a manner that must have given him a most decisive opinion respecting the unshaken loyalty of England. The entire entertainments gave such general satisfactions that those who thought of indulging in the conventional strain of regret that "Old Drury" should be turned into a circus, &c., ended by confessing what a capital evening's amusement they had found there.

First and foremost, and far beyond all the others, the LYCEUM piece again promises to run all its competitors off their boards. The new burlesque, "Theseus and Ariadne," is by Mr. Planché, to whom the daily papers have been so lavish of compliments, that we have none left to pay him, albeit we much wish to do so. It is true that in his present extravaganza we miss the continuous volley of joke and allusion to be found in the Haymarket piece, but the perfect *ensemble* of the performance, the exquisite taste displayed in every department concerned in its production, the choice selection of music, the inimitable smoothness of the writing, and first-rate style in which the pointed lines are delivered, much more than compensate for the absence of very broad fun. Mr. C. Mathews and Miss Marshall, Madame Vestris, Miss Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hall, and the Gilberts; a beautiful group of *coquettesses*, and a clever chorus; with some admirable mechanical effects, all combine to render this piece even more perfect than "The Golden Branch;" and when we first saw that extravaganza we thought that it was impossible for any *mise en scène* to surpass it. But we can now recommend the brothers Cogniard—the fairy Parisian managers—to come here and see decorations they never equalled, even in the glittering times of the "Peau d'Ane," the "Biche au Bois," or the "Belle aux Cheveux d'Or." The scenery, by Mr. W. Beverley, deserves especial notice. Nothing has been done like it for some time; indeed, the scene of "The Vines," with its open trellis and twisting stems, sparkling water and sunny back landscape, has only been surpassed in "Acis and Galatea." Thanks to him for the high gratification he has afforded us; thanks to Mr. Planché for his elegant extravaganza; and, above all, thanks to the general management of the LYCEUM for the exquisite taste and unbounded liberality so palpably evident in every one of the appliances brought into use in "Theseus and Ariadne."

A shower of puns of the best kind, with others equally amusing from their "bold badness," and an unceasing fire of allusions to everything that has happened of late, at a period so rife with events for burlesque-writers to seize upon advantageously, are the chief characteristics of "The Castle of Otranto," the Easter piece written by Mr. Gilbert Beckett for the HAYMARKET. Indeed, the jokes come so thick that one has scarcely time to collect them, even if his appreciation be of the sharpest order; and if he be slow of comprehension, we somewhat pity the hopeless confusion into which his ideas must be thrown. We never could exactly make out what "The Castle of Otranto" was about, and the burlesque does not much assist us; but Mr. Beckett has contrived to make us laugh so, that we do not care to pause for an enquiry. Mr. Keeley and Miss Reynolds, Mr. J. Bland and Mrs. W. Clifford, and Miss P. Horton, support the chief characters, and their names are sufficient to prove the care with which the lines are delivered. The gem of the piece is a parody on the "Swiss Boy," so deliciously sung by Miss P. Horton that it narrowly escaped a double encore; it is alone worth going to hear. Keeley's address to the "specials," to the air of "Scots wha hae," was also loudly applauded. Mr. Bland has not a good character; we long to see him once more as the mighty king of some great fairy dominion. The piece is not got up with any remarkable splendour. Mr. Phillips contributes some nice scenery, however; and Mr. German Reed has arranged some catching music. The armour, which we recognised as the same worn by the Adelphi Amazons a few months back, comes out with great effect. The burlesque was completely successful; all the principals had to appear; and its reception on the first night was such as to ensure for it a remunerating career.

After the old opera of "The Nightingale" at the PRINCESS', the pretty ballet of "Esmeralda," in which Carlotta Grisi created such a *furor* at Her Majesty's Theatre three or four years ago, was brought out for the first time on the English stage. The chief character was played by Mademoiselle Auriol—the daughter, as we stated last week, of the active little gentleman at the Cirque National. It was a dangerous *coup* to play, so fresh as were the recollections of Carlotta's exquisite interpretation of the part in the minds of many of the audience; but the *debutante* acquitted herself remarkably well. Her dancing was easy and effective, and her pantomime far above the average. Mr. Flexmore was very quaint and droll in Perrot's part of *Pierre Gringoire*, and in the renowned "Truandaise" with Mlle. Auriol was loudly applauded. M. LeClerc threw a great deal of dramatic force into *Quasimodo*, and he was well accom-



panied by M. Deulin's *Claude Frolo*. M. Zaystowski, who was at Drury-Lane with Mr. Bunn, and subsequently at the Surrey, played *Phæbus*. The ballet has been well mounted. The costumes are good, and the *tableaux* effectively arranged; whilst some excellent scenery, portraying old Paris, has been painted by Mr. Brunning, assisted by Mr. Grey. The new *danses* were called before the curtain at the conclusion to receive the usual honours; and the ballet altogether was perfectly successful.

Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar are, according to established rule, the holiday attractions in the Easter piece at the Adelphi, which is written by the ingenious Mr. Sterling Coyne, and called "The Fountain of Zea, or the Child of Air." The bill informs us that in the island of Zea there is a fountain; and that whatever good spirit touches its waters once becomes subservient to the will of the demon of evil; but that, should the waters touch the good spirit a second time, the evil one loses his power, and in his turn becomes the slave of the being he sought to subdue. Upon this legend the story of the piece is founded, and the adventures of the child of air, *Aglae* (Madame Celeste), furnish the action. She becomes the slave to the *Gnome King* (Mr. O. Smith), who imprisons her in a box and throws her into the sea, as the geni is treated in the Arabian Nights—whence she is fished up by *Pietro Flamingo* (Mr. Wright). She next, according to the proper rule of pieces of this description, falls in love with a mortal, and is persecuted by the *Gnome King*, until, being once more sprinkled with water from the fountain, the spell is broken. The spectacle is very well got up, and the ballet department unexceptionable. Mr. Wright is, as usual, enormously droll, and Miss Woolgar, as his sweetheart, the essence of liveliness and coquetry. Madame Celeste's pantomime is very expressive and effective; and the result of all this is, that the curtain falls to loud applause.

The Surrey opened under new management, that of Mr. Kershner, who has contrived to bring together many of the old favourites attached to the theatre, amongst whom are Mr. and Mrs. Honner, Mr. N. T. Hicks, Miss Terrey, and Mr. E. F. Saville. The first piece was "The Bohemians," a translation of a Boulevard drama, "Les Bohémiens de Paris," and one that has been before represented at this theatre, as well as at the Adelphi, Lyceum, &c. We noticed it at length when it was first produced. The interlude of "Ladies Beware" was played almost in dumb show, from the anxiety of the gallery to witness the pantomime of "Cinderella," which concluded the entertainments. Mr. T. Barry, from Astley's, was the Clown, and a very capital one he made. The old *libretto* was closely followed in the opening, and in the harlequinade all the late stirring events were unsparingly ridiculed. One of them—the Chartist petition demonstration—created some difference of opinion in the gallery; but, upon the whole, the pantomime went famously, and promises to repay the novel experiment of producing one at Easter.

The Olympic put forth Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus," in which Mr. Brooke sustained the principal character; and produced afterwards a new extravaganza, called "A Mission to Borneo, or the Second Voyage of Sindhu the Sailor," written with a fair degree of smartness, but too long and unconnected, as the audience seemed to think. It wants considerable pruning: this effected, it will, without doubt, serve its purpose.

The little theatre in the Strand was not behind-hand in the production of novelty, and, under the new management of Mr. Oxberry, a neat burlesque, entitled "Sir Rupert the Fearless, a Legend of the Rhine," was brought out in a most creditable manner. It is very well written, with plenty of allusions and hits at passing events, and a fair sprinkling of puns; and some very excellent dancing was introduced—all of which appeared to afford the highest gratification to the visitors.

Mrs. Warner did not put forward any novelty at the MARLBOROUGH, and we think she acted wisely. The only style of holiday entertainment that she could have availed herself of was burlesque; and burlesque, to do anything, requires a very peculiar style of acting, an expensive *mise en scène*, and a not very common vein of authorship. But she carried out the praiseworthy mission of her theatre by engaging Mr. Macready, who appeared as *Hamlet*. The performance is too well known to call for a criticism. The house was very full; and the admirable manner in which the tragedy, generally, was performed elicited the heartiest and most judicious applause.

Mr. Love appeared at SADLER'S WELLS, and marvellously delighted his patrons. His changes of face and costume were extraordinary; and the manner in which he surrounds himself by a crowd of self-created oddities highly diverting. He stands quite alone in his line; and his excellent performance will repay the journey even to Sadler's Wells.

On Wednesday evening, at the HAYMARKET Theatre, a smart *à propos* sketch, called "Lola Montes," from the exhaustless pen of Mr. Coyne, gave Mrs. Keeley an opportunity of appearing in one of those inimitable bits of character which she has of late found so few opportunities of favouring us with. The piece is of the same style as Mr. Reach's "Jenny Lind," which some of our readers may remember at the Lyceum; and the fun turns entirely upon the assumption of the character of the celebrated *dansuse* by an ambitious little German laundress, who allows herself to be arrested by mistake. Mrs. Keeley is, of course, the heroine; Mr. Tibbys is an old noble whom she captivates; and Mr. Keeley is the lady's real sweetheart. The various dilemmas and adventures of these parties keep the audience in a roar of laughter, from the beginning of the piece to its end; and the curtain descends amidst very hearty and general demonstrations of approval. "Lola Montes" will prove as attractive to the London public as she was to the Bavarian Monarch.

## MUSIC.

### LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The new society formed by Mr. Surman, the late conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, met at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, to give a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," in aid of the funds for the relief of English operatives driven out of France. Mr. H. Blagrove was the leader of the band, and Mr. Surman wielded the *bâton*. The solos were sung by the Misses Williams, Miss Birch, Miss Byers, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Machin. In the execution of the oratorio there was the same amount of uncertainty which characterised the old society. A new national hymn, by Vincent Wallace, the words by Mr. George Linley, entitled "Queen Victoria God protect," was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is arranged for chorus, and soprano, and tenor solos, sung by Miss Birch and Mr. Reeves, and is in C major. It is massive in the construction, finely harmonised, and the effect of the whole clear and musical-like.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS.—The first concert given by the members at their Club-house (the late Crown and Anchor Tavern) was very gratifying. Miss Miran, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Bodda were the vocalists. Beethoven's beautiful melody of "Adelaide" was given with impassioned feeling by Mr. Reeves, and was demanded a second time. Miss Miran sang the contralto cavatina from "La Donna del Lago," "Elena," and was encored in the second movement. Wallace's popular trio from "Maritana," "Turn on, old Time," sung by Miss Miran, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Bodda, was one of the most attractive items in the scheme, in which three madrigals, by Festa, Dinland, and J. Benet, were judiciously introduced. Mr. Lazarus played a clarinet fantasia; and a Mozartian trio was well executed by Mr. T. H. Severn (piano), Weslake (viola), and Mr. Lazarus (clarinet). Mr. Carte was the director of this agreeable entertainment.

MR. FRAZER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH MINSTRELSY AND SONG.—Every singer who visits the United States thinks that he is qualified, on his return, to give a musical entertainment, at which he is to be the only source of attraction. This practice has become a nuisance, and it is no wonder that there have been so many failures. Mr. Frazer is an effective tenor singer on a stage, and in a concert-room, with other artists, would take his proper position; but there is nothing either in his dramatic or musical qualifications to authorise him to attempt to bear the entire responsibility of an evening's amusement.

SUSSEX HALL.—The Committee of the Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution gave a concert on Monday night, at their room in Leadenhall-street, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. J. Lea (Miss Susan Hobbs), Misses Mesent, Rebecca Isaacs, and Solomon, Messrs. Harrison, Farquharson Smith, and J. Lea, were the vocalists. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion, amidst general plaudits.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Meeting took place on Monday, at Crosby Hall. Mr. Gerhard Taylor had a Harp Recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, and Miss A. Parrell a Concert at the Princess', on Wednesday. At the meeting of the Melodists, the same evening, Molière the violinist, Richardson the flautist, and Sims Reeves, and Signor Marras were the artists invited by the Club. The Amateur Musical Society gave their concert on Friday night. The Catch Club will meet this evening. This morning will be the rehearsal of the fourth Philharmonic concert, to be given on Monday. On Tuesday, the third meeting of the Musical Union; and on Wednesday, the third Ancient Concert, and Mr. G. Case's concertina *soirée*. Italian Opera at Her Majesty's and the Royal Italian Theatres, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the English Opera every evening at the Princess'.

ARRIVAL OF MDLLE. LIND.—Mlle Lind arrived at Blackwall on Monday, at four A.M., by the *Countess of Londale* steamer, from Hamburg. She appeared in excellent health and spirits. Her departure from Stockholm was attended by the most extraordinary demonstration. It was on the 13th instant, the weather was beautiful, from 15,000 to 20,000 people lined the quays, military bands were placed at intervals, and she embarked amidst cheers and music. The rigging of the vessels in the harbour were manned. The "Hurrahs!" and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued as long as the vessel which bore her remained in sight. Her last performance in Stockholm was for the benefit of a charitable institution she has founded. The tickets of admission on this occasion were put up to auction, and realised immense prices.

THE EASTER HUNT WITH THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, with a cold north-easterly wind and a drizzling rain, an immense number of persons were present on Stoke Common Monday morning; some merely to witness the mounting of the stars, and others (including several officers of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, and many from Hove and the metropolis) to join in the chase. The field of well-mounted hounds numbered not less than between three and four hundred. The families of all the principal residents for miles around Stoke were present in carriages, which extended in all directions in the vicinity of the house. The celebrated stag Rory O'More, which has afforded such excellent sport during the past two seasons, was selected for the Easter hunt. Rory, upon being unseated, took away in beautiful style to the left, down to Fulmer Bottom. He then went right ahead for Kitching's Park, on to the village of Longford, where he was taken and safely housed, after a slow run throughout of about two hours.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omega."—Problem No. 221 is perfectly correct, and an extremely ingenious little end-game; but to appreciate its merits a little more experience in the game is required than you at present possess.

"A. L. Z."—You are sadly at fault both in your suggestion as to No. 220, and your criticism on No. 221.

"C. P."—The solution you submit of Problem No. 221 we have received from at least twenty Correspondents, all, like you, persisting in its validity; it is, nevertheless, quite wrong, as a moment's reflection might have shown you. Suppose that Black, on the second move, claim a Kt for his Pawn, how, then, will you effect the mate?

"E. S."—"W. A. W."—Your solution is wrong. See the notice to "C. P."

"C. L. L."—Twins. It shall have early attention.

"Sopraccita."—Look again at No. 299. The Queen cannot move on account of the enemy's Bishop. You are equally in error regarding No. 301.

"Barter."—You have failed both in Enigma 301 and Problem 221.

"H. E. K."—The solutions in your second letter are correct.

"Woodstockiensis."—We must take leave to differ from our correspondent's estimate of the relative merits of the MS. problems he did us the favour to send and the published ones with which he compares them. As respects Problem 221, on referring to the notice above to "C. P.," he will see the error he is labouring under as to a second solution. The problems last received shall be examined.

"M. P."—House of Commons.—We strongly advise you to join the St. George's Chess Club. You will then have opportunities of enjoying the practice you require with opponents of every degree of strength and weakness.

"C. H. S."—New York.—Vol. 1. of the "Chess Magazine," and the new work, "Chess for Winter Evenings," should be forwarded to us through Wiley and Putnam.

"W. C."—Jun.—You may have two or more Queens on the board at once, under the circumstances mentioned.

"E. C."—The Problems would be very acceptable, if we could be certain of your diagrams; but they, in parts, are so ill written, that we cannot trust them.

"T. B."—Liverpool.—No. 301 can assuredly be solved in three moves, as we will show next week, unless you previously discover the way. You have fairly mastered No. 292.

"W. H. C."—They are right welcome; and your request as to the mode of publication shall be complied with.

"W. L."—We have no remembrance of the position, but this may be owing to the very illegible way in which you transcribe these things.

"J. D. T."—Unless you write out your problems in a bold unmistakeable hand, they are not available.

"A. Z. B. Y."—You are wrong in "J. D.'s" clever Enigma 301.

"F. G. T."—The notion that Des Chappelles, or any other player of the old French school, could give odds to the best English players of this day, is mere absurdity. So much has the knowledge of the game progressed within the last ten years, that it is much more reasonable to suppose the old school, in an encounter with the new, would have to accept odds rather than give them.

Solutions by "F. R. S.," "M. P.," "G. T.," "R. T. S.," "R. B.," "Almarie," "W. L.," "A. R. A.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "R. B.," "J. M. U.," are correct. Those by "H. E. K.," "H. D.," are wrong.

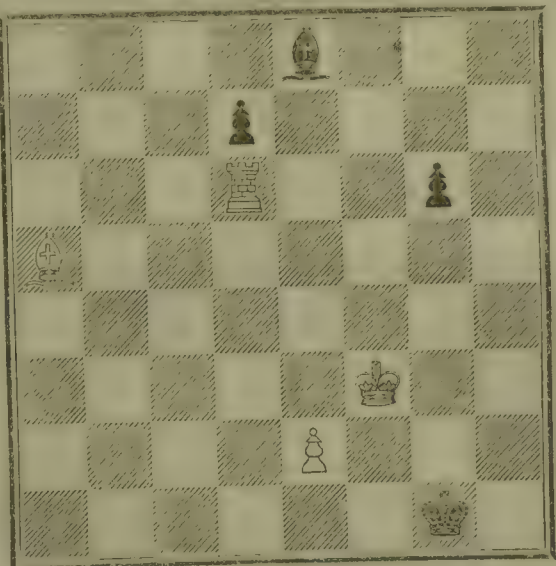
\* \* Correspondents not replied to this week shall receive attention in our next.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 222.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)	5. K to B 6th	Kt to B 3d (best)
2. R to K 3d	P to K B 2d (best)	6. P "Queens" (ch)	Kt takes Q
3. K takes Kt	Kt to R 7th, or (a)	7. R to K 5th—Mate	
4. B to Q B 7th	Kt to Q sq (ch)		
(a) 3.		6. R to K 5th (ch)	K moves
4. K to B 6th	Kt to B 3d, or K 3d	7. R to K B 5th—Mate	
5. P "Queens" (ch)	Kt takes Q		

### PROBLEM NO. 223.

This admirable stratagem we owe to the invention of HERR KLING.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 304.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at Q 4th	B at Q 6th	
Q at Q B 2d			

Playing first, White engages to mate in five moves.

No. 305.—By C. STANLEY, Esq.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 5th	K at his 4th	Ps at K B 6th, K 2d,	
R at Q B 7th	Ps at K B 2d, K	and Q 3d	
B at K B 8th	3d, Q 2d, 4th,	White to play, and mate in four	
B Q R 2d	and 5th	moves.	

No. 306.—By Mr. NORRIS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at his 5th	B at K R 6th	
R at Q 5th		B at Q B 6th	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 307.—By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q 4th	B at Q Kt 7th	
R at Q B 6th	Kt at K 3d	P at Q 4th	
B at K 7th			

White to play, and mate in two moves.

ST. MARLBOROUGH VISITING SOCIETIES.—At a meeting of the five District Societies of St. Marlborough, it was stated that, during the past year, 3954 persons had been relieved by their visitations, and that the sums distributed amounted to £1765 15s. 5d.

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—Before the removal of the body of the deceased from the house of his son, in Lafayette-street, New York, the coffin was placed in the hall, and the doors thrown open; when thousands rushed in, until the place was crowded almost to suffocation. The coffin was covered with a rich black velvet, and bound with brilliant fringe, over which was a velvet pall of beautiful workmanship; upon the face a glass had been set in, that all might have a look upon the remains of the richest man in the country. Mr. Astor has bequeathed by will 400,000 dollars for erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free general use. To the poor of Waldorf, by establishing an institution for the sick, general, or for the improvement of the young, 50,000 dollars. The German Society, 20,000 dollars; Institution for the Blind, 5000 dollars; Half Orphan Asylum, 5000 dollars; Lying-in Asylum, 2000 dollars. The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estate possesses much more so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum stated in the accounts of his estate.

POST-OFFICE.—According to a recent order of the Postmaster-General, in any case where the party in whose favour a money order is granted is unable to write, or where his name must be witnessed in money order, the witness must sign his name, with his address, in the presence of the paying officer, who must then certify the payment by adding his initials. The witness must be known to the paying officer; but it is desirable that he be not connected with the Post-Office. In no case must the paying officer act as witness. No paid order requiring such attestation will be passed to the credit of any postmaster with which this Department, unless this regulation shall have been strictly complied with; for it may be a serious check to the usefulness of the money order system; for it may happen that the person in whose favour the order is granted may be a stranger, utterly unknown to any of the inhabitants of the place at which it is made payable, while, even if they can obtain a witness, that witness may be unknown to the paying officer. The regulation is absurd on the face of it; for it assumes that persons have friends in every place they visit, and that the Post-Office clerks know every person in the places at which they are stationed.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A committee, whose members include the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, the members of the present Government, &c., has been formed to receive subscriptions and take the requisite measures to found a testimonial in honour of the preservation of peace and order in the metropolis on the occasion of the Chartist Demonstration on the 10th inst. A free hospital, or public baths and washhouses for the poor, are suggested as the most fitting memorial of public order.

On Monday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave the accustomed Easter entertainment to a numerous and distinguished party at the Mansion-house.

The Government intend to encourage the emigration of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital to British North America, in order to colonise the debatable land next the United States frontier, and in furtherance thereof a detachment of 45 men, 56 women, and 29 children, leave the river for Quebec during the ensuing week.

The Princess Sophia is indisposed at her residence at Kensington.

There was a Chartist movement at Greenock on Saturday last, and a collision with the authorities took place, in which some broken heads were given by the staves of the constables.

The Israelite inhabitants of Paris have addressed to the Provisional Government a prayer for the dissolution of the Consistory, which is chosen by 111 individuals out of 6000, of whom the Jewish population of the capital consists.

Dr. Hampden, the Bishop of Hereford, preached his farewell sermon to his parishioners at Ewelme on the afternoon of Easter-Sunday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave her usual annual entertainment to the members of her household on Tuesday evening, at Gloucester House, in celebration of the birthday of her Royal Highness.

The most extensive dinner ever given in England was that of Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers, when George III. reviewed them near Maidstone. The tables were seven miles and a half long, and the boards for the tables cost £15,000.

Lieut. and Adjutant Wightman, of the Royal Artillery, invalid battalion, who was only appointed a military knight in February last, expired, after a short illness, on Friday evening (last week).

The Rev. W. T. Shields has found, by an examination of the register of burials at Morpeth during the last 16 years, that of the whole number who have died (1597), more than one-fourth (413) survived threescore years and ten, attaining an average of 80 years! Three-tenths died under five years of age. Of those who survived that period the average is 55.

J. Smithson, Esq., has set apart two fields, at Chapel-row, Shildon, near Durham, for the purpose of spade husbandry, and has let them to the miners. They are working very industriously at their little plots when not employed in the pits.

The depression in ship-building at Sunderland has caused a further number of shipwrights to be thrown out of employment, and the wages of such as have still work have been reduced 8s. a week.

A steam-sloop of the first-class, to be called the *Furious*, of 1200 tons and 400 horse-power, upon the paddle principle, is ordered to be built at Portsmouth Dockyard by the master shipwright, and launched within the present financial year.

The *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Baynes, arrived on last Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean, to be armed and manned as a sea-going ship.

The Right Honourable J. Milner Gibson has resigned his office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. It is said that he will be succeeded by Mr. Wilson, M.P. for Westbury.

The Admiralty have called upon the authorities of Chatham and Deptford Dockyards to report the number of experiments tried with the *Janus* (Lord Dundonald's steamer), and the expense incurred on her account. First and last this vessel is believed to have cost the country less than £90,000.

The Lords of the Admiralty, duly appreciating the great national utility of our charitable maritime institutions, have placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Marine Society the 42-gun frigate, *Venus*, of 1069 tons, built at Chatham in 1820. The *Venus* is to have no poop, and the school is to be in the gun-room.

The French Minister of Justice has just addressed a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux of the Courts of Appeal, giving a retro-active effect to the decree recently passed for the abolition of exposure on the pillory. Thus, in all cases where sentence to the pillory has been passed and not carried into execution, exposure is not to take place.

It is understood that on the return of her Majesty's three-decker, *Hibernia*, from the Mediterranean, after her term of service as flag-ship of Sir W. Parker, she will replace the old *Dreadnought*, off Greenwich, as the Seamen's Hospital Ship.

Last week was launched from the yard of C. J. Mare and Co., Blackwall, an iron steam-vessel for the Russian Government, intended to run as a packet from Odessa to Redoubt Kall. She will have accommodation for 70 passengers, 150 tons of goods, 100 tons of coal, at a draft of water of 9 feet, with a speed of 14 miles an hour, under a very heavy penalty.

The convict William Bates, the highwayman, was executed on last Saturday, at Chester. He had been found guilty at the late Cheshire Assizes of shooting dead a man named Wyatt, who pursued him on the occasion of a recent robbery.

The *Venetian Gazette* of the 13th publishes a decree of the Republic, accepting the offer of the formation of a female battalion, who will be employed in tending the wounded, and all those military employments that may be effected without public display.

A corps of from 600 to 700 Neapolitans, headed by their band, arrived at Lucera on the 10th, to take part against the Austrians. The troops were received with every demonstration of joy by the people of Lucera.

Lieut. John F. Brand, the Admiralty agent attached to the Royal Military steamer *Great Western*, died at Tampico on the 12th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Cape Town and suite arrived on the 20th of February at the Cape of Good Hope, in good health and safety, after a pleasant voyage of two months from England.

A vessel, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Halifax, Nova Scotia, has brought 1094 barrels of flour, some packages of pickled cod-fish, and also some boxes of preserved mackerel.

Dr. Martin has been appointed stipendiary magistrate in the colony of British Guiana.

Among the candidates for the department of the Seine in the elections for the French National Assembly, are Victor Hugo, and the celebrated composer Halévy, together with two literary men and a painter.

The ex-miners have appointed Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, at half-past nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane, for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys. The examination will commence at ten o'clock precisely.

A great number of crabs and lobsters have been taken along the coast at Whitby already, and the season promises to be abundant. The fish is very firm and of good quality.

An importation of nearly 200 packages of an article termed mineral copper has taken place by a vessel arrived in the docks from Santa Martha.

His Excellency Lord Howden is expected to arrive in this country, from the Brazils, on the 25th proximo. Lady Howden has arrived in London from Paris.

His Excellency Baron de Beust, the Saxon Minister, has returned to London to resume his diplomatic duties, after a brief absence in Germany.

M. Breuil, an *avocat*, has been appointed second Secretary of Legation of the French Republic in London; and M. Solange Bodin, ex-Consul at Mogador, to a similar post at Madrid.

A deputation of Israelites, headed by the Grand Rabbi of Paris, presented last week a patriotic offering of 1275 francs to the Provisional Government.

The steam-ship *United States*, Captain Hackstaff, arrived for the first time in the Mersey on Saturday last, brought £6000 in specie.

On Friday (last-week) a deputation of Socialists from England, with Mr. Owen at their head, waited on the French Provisional Government, to congratulate the Republic, and to offer their suggestions for the organisation of labour.

Signor Lablache, the celebrated basso, who has enjoyed the friendship of Prince Metternich for many years, was honoured by his Highness with an interview last week at the Brunswick Hotel, where the Prince and Princess are now staying.

The total export of tea from China to Great Britain, from 1st July, 1847, to the 24th of Feb. last, is—Black, 35,885,210lb.; green, 3,813,320lb.; total, 39,698,530lb.; and of silk in the same period, 17,989 bales.

Instructions have been issued to the Local Poor-law Commissioners, for ascertaining the alterations which may be beneficially made in the number and boundaries of Poor-law unions and electoral divisions.

The *Liberté*, of Paris, says that a decree is about to be published whereby most of the Knights of the Legion of Honour created since 1830 will be stripped of their honours.

Last week, at a court-martial held on board the *San Josef*, at Devonport, Lieutenant J. J. Winne, R.M.; Assistant Surgeon James Gordon, of the *Apollon*; and Mr. G. Dowell, Purser of the same ship, the two former for drunkenness, and the latter for disobedience of orders, were severally sentenced to dismissal from her Majesty's service.

At the *fête* in Paris, on Thursday, in the ranks of a legion of the National Guards of the *Banlieue*, a woman marched, wearing a red cap and a tri-coloured scarf. By her floated a flag, on which were the words—"Mère de seize enfants, blessée le 24 Février pour la défense de la liberté!"

The only accident mentioned as having occurred at the grand *fête* of fraternity in Paris, arose in consequence of a National Guard having discharged his gun in the air on the Quai Carrousel, the ball from which killed a man on the Quai Voltaire.

Austria has called upon the people of Hungary to take upon themselves one-fourth of the national debt, the interest of which will require an annual quota of about 10,000,000 florins.



## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



RETURNING FROM THE BEACH.—PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

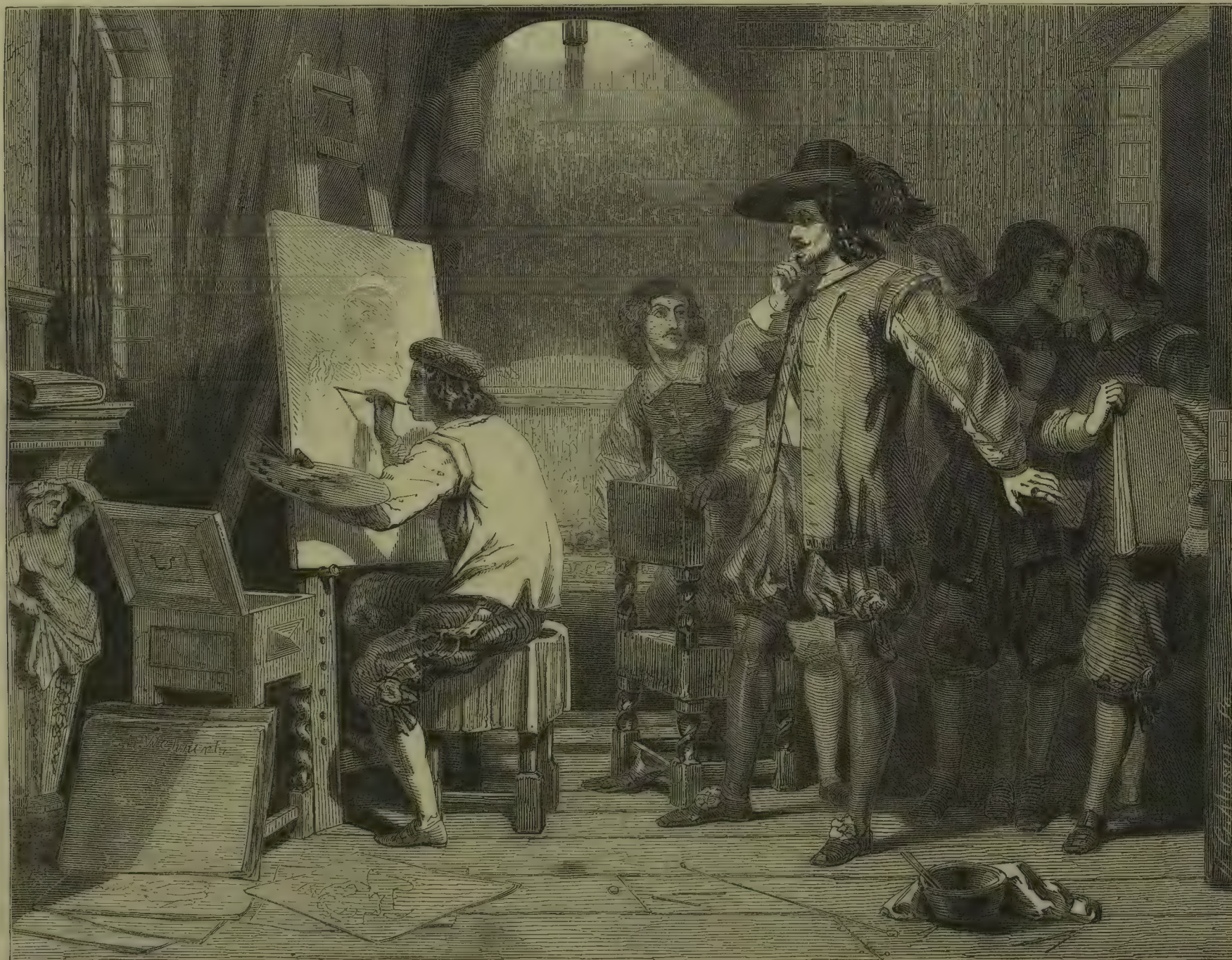
We resume, from page 263, our notice of this Exhibition with two pictures of high merit:—

194. "Returning from the Beach." J. H. Mole. A charming sunset picture. The bright light falling upon the faces of the three figures, and especially upon the chubby child, is very effectively managed; and the little incident of the dog, who has found a crab upon the sand, is good. Altogether, this is a very pleasing work. It is the largest size of the artist's contributions: most of his smaller pictures have been disposed of.

127 "Sebastian Gomez, commonly called 'El Mulato de Murillo,' discovered by his Master at Work." E. H. Wehnert. Gomez, who slept in the studio of Murillo, used to practise painting unknown to his master. On one occasion, whilst painting a picture of the Virgin, he was so deeply absorbed in his work, that he neither noticed the approach of daylight nor the entrance of Murillo with some of his pupils into the studio. Murillo was so struck, it is said, with admiration of the genius evinced by the boy, that he not only at once gave him his freedom, but also took him as a pupil, and Gomez subsequently became one of the most eminent painters in Spain. Such is the incident chosen by Mr.

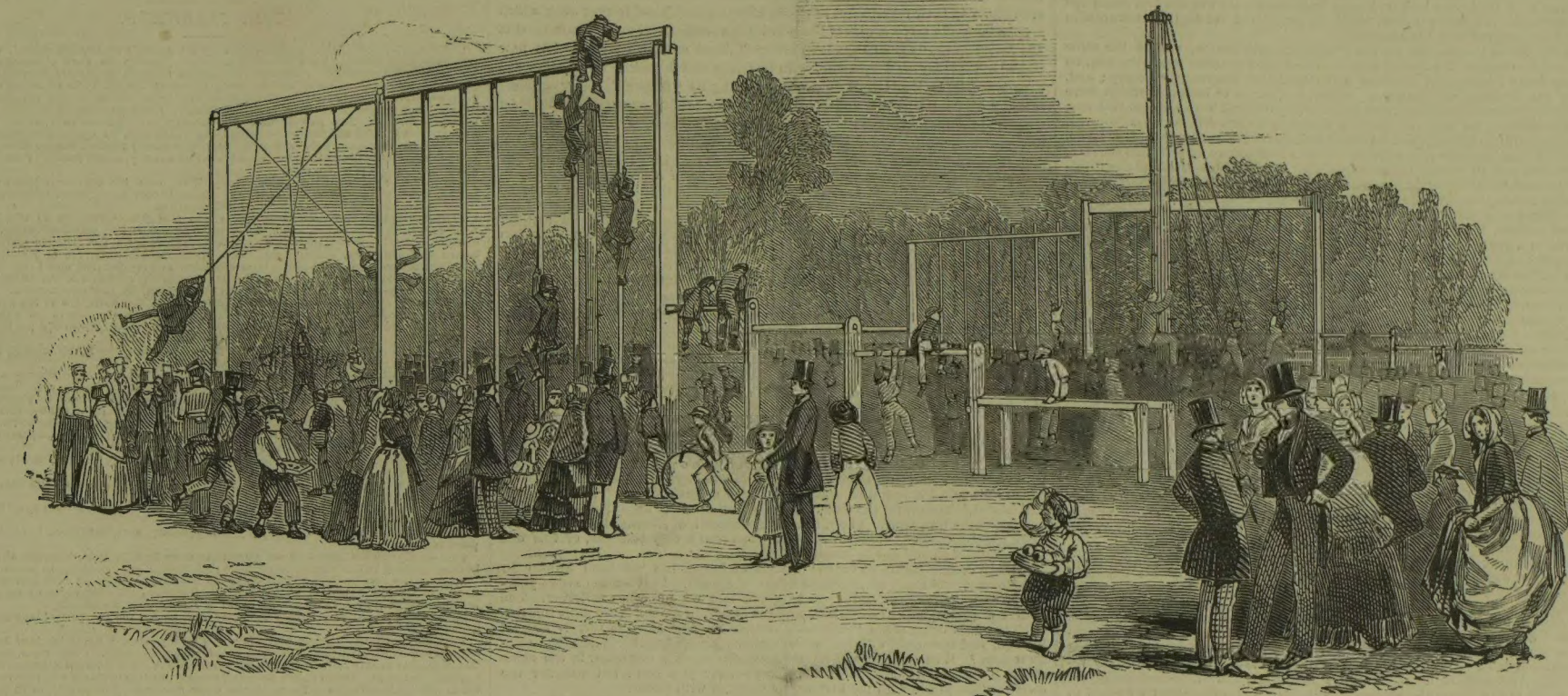
Wehnert for his great picture of the present year. The slave is intently at work, touching in the ear of the Child by the side of the Virgin. Murillo is looking on, with a surprise of great delight, while he waves his hand behind him, to keep his pupils back. The grouping is good; the story well told; and the furniture and odds and ends of a painter's studio correctly and carefully introduced. This is, unquestionably, the best work Mr. Wehnert has as yet produced, and his friends may still confidently look for his making before very long a further advance in the art he loves.

Next week we shall conclude our notice of the Collection.



SEBASTIAN GOMEZ DISCOVERED BY HIS MASTER, MURILLO, AT WORK.—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.





GYMNASIUM, PRIMROSE-HILL.

## GOVERNMENT GYMNASIUM.

By desire of Viscount Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, a Gymnasium has just been erected for the use of the public, near the foot of Primrose-hill, and was opened on Good Friday. The attendance was then but trifling, owing to the unfavourable weather; but on Easter Monday and Tuesday the spot was visited by many persons. The apparatus is inclosed, and a keeper is in attendance to preserve order.

The regulations to be observed by the public are inscribed upon a large board within the ground. Among these, no person is allowed to occupy any one part of the apparatus exclusively longer than fifteen minutes; any person wilfully damaging the apparatus will be prosecuted; use of gross or abusive language is to be punished by exclusion from the Gymnasium during that day; and the public are requested, by another regulation, to assist the keeper, if required, in maintaining order.

## ASTLEY'S.

ASTLEY'S comes out, this Easter, very strong indeed, with a capital zoological spectacle called "Morok, the Beast Tamer," written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Van Amburgh and his trained animals; and founded, as may be supposed, on incidents taken from Eugene Sue's mysterious romance of "Le Juif Errant." A drama of this description does not come within the rules of criticism. The author is trammelled with certain situations and effects that must be introduced; and in writing up to these he is compelled to make everything give place to them. Mr. Bernard, however, is a skilful dramatist, and he has managed his plot remarkably well; the peculiar performances of Mr. Van Amburgh falling appropriately into the course of the story—no less as regards his combat with "the panther of the jungle," than his final well-known exhibition in the cage, with his entire menagerie, as a prisoner who has been offered the alternative of embracing an infidel faith or being thrown into a den of wild beasts.

A true holiday audience were, on Monday, uproarious in their demon-

strations of delight, and very heartily, applauded the spectacle, which will prove a good card for the management; as well as the equestrian performances which followed.

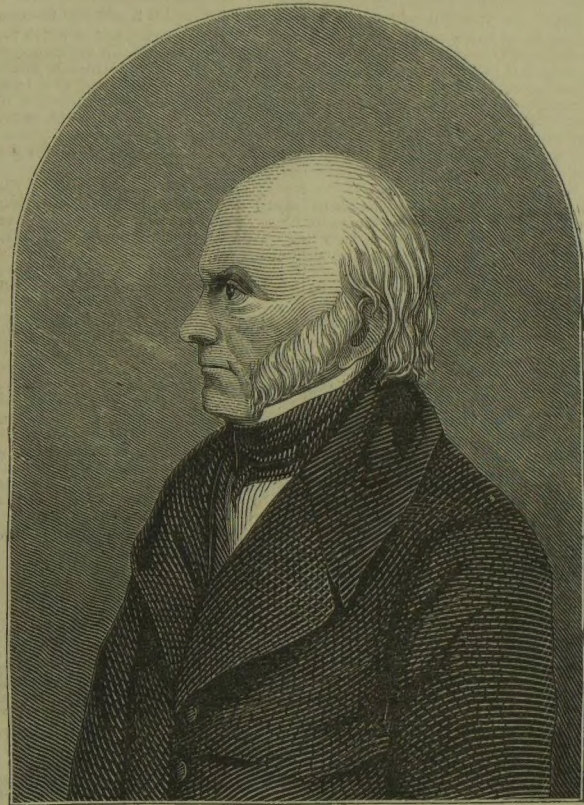
We have engraved one of the most exciting scenes of the spectacle—that in which *Morok* (Van Amburgh) is attacked by "the panther of the jungle," whilst seeking refuge in a cavern from the pursuit of the Rajah's troops, who, coming suddenly on their fugitive in this situation, start back alarmed, and form with their torches and arms an effective background to the fearful struggle.

THE LATE LORD COWLEY, G.C.B., P.C.—Probate of the will of the Right Honourable Henry (Wellesley) Baron Cowley, who died at Paris on the 27th of April, last year, leaving personal property in this country which has been estimated for duty at £20,000, was granted on the 18th instant, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to his son, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles (Wellesley) Lord Cowley, the executor appointed in the will, together with the Right Honourable Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Dowager Baroness Cowley, the relict, the executrix also appointed therein, to whom a power was reserved to prove the will hereafter, whenever her Ladyship might apply for the same. The will was executed by his Lordship on the 25th of February, 1841, by which he leaves to his son, the Baron, his freehold estate at Calcutta; also the sum of £6000 Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, in addition to £10,000 like stock settled upon him on his marriage with the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Fitzgerald de Roos; bequeaths to his lady, the Dowager Baroness, the use and enjoyment of the estate at Twickenham (called Riversdale), together with the furniture and wine, as well as such furniture, plate, books, and pictures at his residence in London, as she might require, besides that which was her own; and upon her demise leaves the same to his son, Lord Cowley, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of his property, both real and personal. His Lordship was in his seventy-fifth year, and the younger brother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

THE CHARTIST CONVICT WILLIAMS.—The Launceston papers received by the late Sydney mail, dated the 18th of December, state that Zephaniah Williams, who was transported for life with Frost and Jones, for participating in the Chartist riots at Newport a few years since, has been sentenced to one year's hard labour in chains at the settlement at Port Arthur, for attempting to escape with another convict from the colony. At the period of the alleged offence he was employed at a tavern in Van Diemen's Land on ticket leave. The sinking of a vessel in which they endeavoured to escape to New Zealand led to his detection.

## THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"ANOTHER, and almost the only, link which binds the political history of our country's present to the past era of her first existence as a nation," says a New York Journal, "has been broken by the death of this venerable statesman. It is the fate of no common life to contain within the span of its earthly rising and setting such experience as his embraced; the growth of a feeble colony into one of the mightiest empires of all time—the spectacle of a total revolution in the world's politics, science, and philosophy—the birth and development of wonderful age. Yet such a life was his, whose loss we deplore."



John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree (afterwards Quincy) Mass on the 11th of July, 1767. He received his name from his great-grandfather, John Quincy, who, in the early part of the century, was honoured with many civil distinctions from the Governor of the Province, and who died a few hours after the birth of the boy who took his name. His childhood was passed during the stormy times of the Revolution, and even as a child he participated in some of its most memorable occurrences. When John Adams was appointed Joint Commissioner to France in 1777, with Franklin and Lee, John Quincy accompanied him, though at this time but 11 years of age. He spent 18 months in Paris at school, and returned to America with his father in 1779. During this visit he enjoyed the instructions of Franklin, who conceived a strong attachment for his young countryman. In three months after their arrival, John Adams was again dispatched by Congress to Europe, and set sail, with his son, in a French frigate for Brest. They had a perilous passage, for the ocean was at that time thronged with British fleets, and their capture was only avoided by the daring and courage of the commander. The frigate was driven by violent storms into the port of Ferrol, in Spain, whence they travelled by land to Paris. They went soon after to Holland, where he studied for some time at Amsterdam and in the celebrated University of Leyden.

In July, 1781, Francis Dana, (father of Richard H. Dana, the poet,) who had accompanied John Adams as Secretary of Legation, was appointed Minister to Russia, and took with him young John Quincy, then but fourteen years of age, as his Private Secretary. After a year's residence in St. Petersburg, he left Mr. Dana, and in the fall of 1782 and the following winter travelled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburg to Holland, where he arrived in April. His father was then in Paris, but visiting the Hague in July, he took his son with him on his return. The treaty of peace was signed in September, and from that time till May, 1783, he resided with his father in England and France, having intercourse with the most distinguished society of those countries. In London he was introduced upon the floor of Parliament, and heard some of the finest efforts of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan. His acquaintance with Jefferson, who was then Minister to France, dates from this period, and he was afterwards strongly recommended to the notice of Washington by that great statesman.

When his father was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James', in 1785, he obtained permission to return. He then entered an advanced class in Harvard University, and graduated at the end of two years. Making choice of the law for his profession, he studied in the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and afterwards established himself in Boston, where he remained four years, satisfying himself with extending his knowledge of the principles of law, and writing occasional political essays. But when, in 1794, the country was aroused and excited by the appeals of the French Minister, Genet, Mr. Adams entered the field as a political writer, urging the obligation of neutrality concerning the policy or conflicts of other nations; and his political foresight, thus honourably established, introduced him to the notice of Washington, to whose esteem and confidence he was at once admitted.

At the recommendation of Jefferson, he was appointed Minister to Holland in



SCENE FROM THE NEW SPECTACLE AT ASTLEY'S.—MOROK (VAN AMBURGH) ATTACKED BY A PANTHER.



May, 1794, and from that time until 1801 remained abroad, serving the country in various diplomatic capacities. Immediately before the expiration of Washington's term he received the appointment of Minister to Portugal; but, while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed by President Adams to Berlin, where he resided four years. During this period he visited the Rensselaersburg, the wild mountain district of Silesia, the haunt of German fairy tradition, which at that time was hardly known to tourists. He was the first American who ascended the Schneekoppe, which is considered the highest mountain in Central Europe, north of the Danube.

In 1802 Adams was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and in the same year to the Senate of the United States. In addition to this high distinction, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University; and, during the recesses of Congress, delivered a series of lectures, which were attended by crowded audiences, and afterwards published in two octavo volumes.

In the Senate, he was considered a moderate Federalist; he was, however, above the dictation of party, and for this independence, in relation to the Embargo, he received the censure of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on this account, resigned his seat in 1808. Immediately after Madison's accession to the Presidency in 1809, he received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and during his residence of five years in St. Petersburg he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Emperor Alexander to a degree seldom bestowed upon the representatives of other nations. It was this esteem which induced the Emperor, after the Peace of 1812, to offer him mediation in the then existing war between the United States and England. Though this was declined by England, it produced an offer on her part of direct negotiation, and John Quincy Adams was placed at the head of the Commissioners, who met at Ghent.

In February, 1815, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and continued to act in that capacity until Monroe's accession, in 1817, when he was recalled, and appointed Secretary of State, a position only second in responsibility to the Executive office itself. During his eight years' secretaryship, he retained the full confidence of Mr. Monroe; and among his official labours may be mentioned the recognition of the independence of the South American Republics, first advocated by Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives, and the successful acquisition of Florida, and adjustment of the Spanish claims.

After Monroe's retirement, the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidency were not overlooked; at the first ballot he received the votes of thirteen states, which constituted a majority, and he at once accepted the office.

During the four years of his administration, large sums were expended upon internal improvements—more, indeed, was effected in the permanent improvement of the country than during all the administrations of his predecessors; upward of five millions of dollars were appropriated in pensions and private bounties, and yet thirty millions of the national debt had been paid off at the end of his term.

Notwithstanding these services, he met with virulent and bitter opposition. The friends of Jackson and Crawford combined in a hostility to the measures of his administration, which reached not until it had procured his defeat at the Presidential election in 1823.

After Jackson's inauguration he retired to the old homestead at Quincy, where he passed a year or two in the enjoyment of tranquil domestic life, and surrounded with the happiest social relations. But such a man as he could not be spared long from the councils of the nation. In 1830 he was elected to represent the Congressional district in which he resided, and in the following year took his seat in the House of Representatives. He was subsequently elected to nine successive Congressional terms, the duties of which he faithfully performed, till, after sixty-seven years spent in the service of his country, he has died with his hand to her labours—his last words uttered in her Hall of Council.

His youth, almost his childhood, was consecrated to his country's service; his long life and wonderful energies were consumed in rearing the fabric of her greatness; and he drew his last breath under the shelter of her legislative dome. His nearer relatives will lament his departure, but she will be left most vacant at his loss—she will be chief mourner beside his grave.

#### THE MONTAGNARDS.

For some weeks past a small body of desperate men in Paris, known by this ominous name, have attracted attention by their conduct and bearing. They are the satellites of a Citizen Sobrier, who had been a delegate of the Police, but was dismissed some short time back by the Provisional Government. He is at present the principal editor of *Commune de Paris*, and it is said that from his office, in a house in the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries, and in which the Duchess of Orleans rented apartments, while the National Guards are employed in arresting the *ultra* disturbers of the peace, he issues emissaries to arrest those suspected of imaginary *reactionnaire* and *contre-révolutionnaire*, that is, of moderate principles—in fact, the new suspects of the day. By what authority this is done no one seems to know; certain it is that arrests are made in the name of the editor of the *Commune de Paris*; and that the Citizen Sobrier himself accuses, browbeats, and bullies with menace and threat, as enemies of the true Republic, those who are brought before him.

We find the following notice of the recent proceedings of this gang in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"The Montagnards, whose effective force, somewhat variable, amounts to from 400 to 500 men, were formed at the Prefecture of Police, the first of them having been that small knot of republican combatants, who, headed by M. Caussidière and M. Sobrier, took possession of the hotel on the Quai des Orfèvres, in the midst of the struggle of the 24th February. The organisation of this corps has never been regular, neither have its uniform and equipments. The Montagnards, without joining any other corps, and it must be said without consenting to submit to the severe rules of discipline, placed themselves at the moment of danger, with praiseworthy devotedness, at the disposal of the Prefect of Police. They have, however, acquitted themselves with zeal and intelligent energy of the difficult missions entrusted to them. As a proof of their want of discipline, it may be stated that a few days ago, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the staff, the company of the National Guard, which was to have taken the post of the Prefecture of Police, was behind time; and when they did arrive, the Montagnards, who had previously done the service in conjunction with the National Guard, refused to allow them to enter the hotel. The captain, seeing that their force was considerable, withdrew his men in order to prevent a collision. On the two following days other companies of the National Guard were refused admittance to the hotel by the Montagnards, a refusal against which they energetically protested. On Tuesday, the day on which the *rappel* was beaten, several individuals were arrested for distributing Communist pamphlets or uttering Communist cries. These individuals, who were protected from the vengeance of the crowd by the National Guard, were sent by the commissaries of police before whom they were taken to the Prefecture of Police, some of the National Guard escorting them. On reaching the Hotel of the Prefecture, the Montagnards, who occupied all the entrances, refused to allow the National Guards to enter; they required that the warrants for detaining the accused should be given up to them; and they then selected certain of the prisoners, saying that they knew them, and would answer for them. In vain did the regular authorities—they were resisted to place the men in the custody of the regular authorities—they were set at liberty, without any other formality. On being informed of these circumstances, the Prefect, M. Caussidière, assembled the Montagnards, and expressed his indignation at their conduct. He told them that no one should be allowed to set himself above the laws, and that they should leave the Hotel of the Prefecture forthwith, and be lodged in the building formerly occupied by the Institut des Jeunes Aveugles. At this some murmurs of discontent were heard; whereupon the Prefect declared that they should not be allowed to oppose his orders, that discipline should be respected, and that they must obey willingly, or he should be obliged to employ measures to enforce obedience. On the same day the Montagnards evacuated the Prefecture, and went to occupy the building prepared in the Rue Saint Victor. It was, however, arranged that twenty of them should do the service of the hotel, in conjunction with the National Guard and the Garde Républicaine. On Thursday the National Guard being at the review, a company of the 1st legion, under the command of Captain Moise, went to the Prefecture to take possession of the post. On arriving they found the Montagnards in arms, ranged before the vestibule, and barring the passage; and their chief declared that his men would not allow the National Guard to enter the interior. Captain Moise represented in vain to the Montagnards, that, as an old soldier, he must, in obedience to all resistance, he then made an appeal to the volunteers of the Garde Républicaine, who were present at, but took no part in, the conflict. "I am an old soldier," he said, "as Republican as those who prevent me from entering a better Republican, perhaps, for I was the companion and friend of the four Sergens de la Rochelle, who proved the sincerity of their conviction by the loss of their heads on the scaffold. I appeal to you, young citizens—I have an order, and I must perish or execute it." The Garde Républicaine cried as one man, "Vive la Garde Nationale! Enter, brave Captain." This put an end to the conflict, and since the National Guard has done the service at the Prefecture, in conjunction with the Garde Républicaine and the Montagnards.

The Admiralty have called for returns from the different dockyards, for the information of the Select Committee on Finance, of the ships building or ordered to be built, and of frames wholly or partially provided from 1830 to the present time; also of those ships which have been discontinued and the materials appropriated to other purposes, with the cost thereof in value of materials and labour.

REAR-ADMIRAL Dundas, senior Sea Lord, left the Admiralty on Saturday for Liverpool and Birkenhead, to make an inspection, whence the gallant officer proceeded to Kingstown (Dublin). He was expected to return by Monday next. BANKRUPTCY OF M. JULLEN.—The flat of M. Julien's bankruptcy has been assigned to Mr. Commissioner Fane, and Mr. Cannon has been appointed official assignee. His debts are said to be between £9000 and £10,000, and his assets nil. Mr. Banks, of Fish-street-hill, has been retained by M. Julien to make up his accounts. His difficulties are attributed to his bringing out the opera at Drury-lane Theatre. M. Julien, before making himself a bankrupt, offered his creditors £1500 per annum out of his future professional earnings, which the general body would have accepted; but, as a few individuals pertinaciously pressed their demands against him, and refused his offer, he was driven into the Bankruptcy Court for protection. The first meeting for the proof of debts and choice of assignees has been appointed to take place on the 1st of May, at eleven o'clock.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Fractio crure—plurima manet  
Lacryma.

HORAT.

Inasmuch as hope exceeds fact in interest, so the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket excels all racing occasions of the season. Epsom and Doncaster, indeed, are mighty in their results, but in effects effective they yield to that week which prophetically—in more senses of the word than one—in the neighbourhood of *The Devil's Ditch*, "casts its shadows before." That epoch of account has now played out its play—a deep game, with its tricks and honours, its science and experience, its luck and good guidance. Passing its "finesses" and "revokes" (scratches), its "teraces" and "loose cards," we confine our notice to its chief "point"—the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, if not the absolute touchstone of the Derby, at all events an index to much of its machinery.

Betting has become a recognized business in this kingdom upon a pretty considerable scale, as may be inferred from the fact of a small shop-keeper in one of the small streets of the metropolis having advertised *thirty-two thousand pounds worth* of ventures in the approaching Derby and Oaks. Presently the *Gazette* will chronicle the unfortunate in the odds, and dividends on betting-books, "*fractio crure*"—the *leg* being broken. That the rest of the quotation will apply, there can be little doubt. Now the Derby is the rock upon which a majority of those free-traders split: even though Turf policy is prone to seek the shade, it is lawful, according to Horace, to throw light upon a picture.

Judicis argumens que non formidat acumen.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, with an entry of thirty-one, contained several of the market horses, backed for the great Surrey contest. These were Surplice, Glendower, Loadstone, Assault, Fern, Flatcatcher, Rosslyn, Sunnyside, John Orridge, and others. Of the lot of 31, only five ran—the winner being an animal most characteristically called "*Flatcatcher*," whose price for the Derby a few weeks ago was fifty to one. The most clever two-year-old performance of '47 was the way in which this Flatcatcher won the Woodcote. Subsequently he was beaten, or "finessed," and now he'll strive in vain to save himself from his friends. Loadstone was declared not to start an hour or so before the race; and Surplice was "scratched" some weeks previous. Thus, the "cracks" of the Goodwood stable are preserved from becoming "stale and cheap to vulgar company." Glendower, in his two-year-old form, was anything but "owing" Glendower; he paid his way well, and ran a game animal for the Two Thousand. But how speaks that for the field? Fern was unknown before, and his *début* will not make him fame. Blaze, not being engaged at Epsom, calls for no remark; and Sunnyside either made his Craven trial a very bad one, or this one whose verdict should not be despised.

A more dangerous Derby for the backers of horses has not been known for many years, and that's an emphatic figure of speech. Last season's two-year-old stock was too close together to be good, had we no other criterion. The system of compromise spreads fast, and the better an animal is the more the probability of his being made "safe"—the owner understands the risk is against himself, and is content with half a loaf rather than no bread. What's the public to him? If there happen to be two horses engaged in one event in the same stake, it multiplies the chances against you, for you can't tell whether the owner means to win with the best or the worst, if with either.

Hedge then your hopes, ye that have drawn the "cracks" in Sweeps or Lottery; and hold on patiently, ye to whose "lots" the scum has fallen. There is nothing certain under the sun: your horse comes in first, and turns out to be not himself, as with Running Rein in 1844. And is there any limit to the contingency of losing? Is the loss of a race dependent upon the course being bad—being shut out—being knocked down—being dead? One of the latest cases before the Jockey Club was that of a master who charged his jockey with having feloniously won a race. The day is not for off when backing horses for stakes and plates will ensure a pass for Bedlam.

#### LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Prairie Bird	5 to 1 agst Attraction	6 to 1 agst Canzou
5 to 2 — Lola Montes		6 to 1 — Alpha
CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 agst Inheritor	30 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft (r)
20 to 1 — Magnet (r)	28 to 1 — Patriot	40 to 1 — Taffing
25 to 1 — Peep o' Day Boy	28 to 1 — Kelshe	40 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie
(r)	28 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	50 to 1 — Rufus
25 to 1 — Lightning	30 to 1 — Conyngham (t)	4000 to 60 — Sharston (t)
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Green's lot	10 to 1 agst Swiss Boy	40 to 1 agst Beverlac
9 to 1 — Spring Jack	15 to 1 — Loadstone	40 to 1 — The Sheriff
9 to 1 — Glendower	20 to 1 — Flatcatcher	1000 to 15 — Egleman
10 to 1 — Surplice	25 to 1 — The Singer	
OAKS.		
10 to 1 agst Lola Montes	14 to 1 agst Prairie Bird	20 to 1 agst Tisiphone
13 to 1 — Iodine	16 to 1 — Attraction	22 to 1 — Alpha

#### NEWMARKET RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
Canzou	..	1
Vexation	..	2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h f, for colts, three-yr-olds, 8st 7lb each.	D.M.	
Mr. Lowther's Glutton	..	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Greville's Rosslyn	..	(Nat) 2
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for 4 yr. olds.		
Lord Orford's Footstool	..	(Nat) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho	..	(Rogers) 2

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The difficulty of employing money continues so undiminished that the leading discount houses have reduced the rate to two-and-a-half per cent. for money "at call." At this reduction large sums are daily refused. A general disposition to limit transactions to actual requirements everywhere evinces itself, and the unsettled state of continental affairs renders such a course one of sound prudence. The comparatively small trade doing is nearly confined to cash payments, which, coupled with the discredit thrown on foreign paper, makes good bills difficult to procure. To these causes may be added a belief that, depressed as the funds generally are, a greater depression is probable. Combined, the amount of capital awaiting temporary investment is thus unusually increased, and it may be doubted if even the present low rates can be long maintained, unless the trifling exportation of gold now existing should largely increase.

From Good Friday until the Wednesday following, in quiet times, is usually regarded as almost a continuous holiday, the little business transacted being nearly confined to private investments. At present, however, the unsettled state of affairs has materially lessened these agreeable vacations. The attendance at the Stock Exchange on Monday was, of course, rather thinner than usual, but would have been comparatively numerous, had it not happened to be also an Hebrew holiday. Unusual, however, as the attendance was, it did not produce much activity, Consols standing at 82½, until the announcement of a telegraphic despatch from Hull, with the news of the Danish fleet having captured several Prussian merchantmen. A decline to 82½ to 82 was the immediate effect, and closing price. On Tuesday the market was dull at 82½ to 82, having only for a short time quoted 82 to 81, and the same heaviness pervaded Wednesday. Consols opened at 82½ to 82, but a large sale by a Chancery broker, added to some sales by the Government broker, caused a decline to 81½ to 82. The relatively low price of Reduced, mentioned in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has caused several changes from Consols to that stock. Together the supply of Money Stock equalised the price of Consols for money and account, thus terminating the extraordinary position of the value of stock being greater if paid for immediately than if paid for a month hence. Consols on Thursday opened firmly, and the news from France bringing improved prices of the Rentes, caused a corresponding improvement, in Consols. A large purchase made a quotation of 82½, but afterwards 82½ was marked. Exchequer Bills continue about 42 to 44; Bank and India Stock do not show any material variation. At the close of the week there was a firm market at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 188; Reduced Annuities, 80½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 82½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 81½; Long Annuities, 8½; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, 230; Consols for Account, 82½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 43 pm.; £500, 44 pm.; Small, 44 pm.

There has been less activity in the Foreign Market this week, and the rise of last week in several instances has been barely maintained. In Brazilian a reaction as low as 65 has occurred, but prices have since rallied. The news from Spain has slightly depressed Spanish, but in Peruvian some bargains have been done at improved prices. The hopes of the bondholders are again aroused by being informed that a town agent alone is waited for, to commence an adjustment. Dutch Stock has slightly improved. In Portuguese there is little doing. The closing quotations are:—Brazilian Bonds, 68½; Do. New, 1829 and 1839, 66; Chilean Bonds, 3 per Cent, 41; Ecuador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 2½; Mexican 5 per Cent, 1846, 16½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent, 29; Portuguese 4 per Cent, 16½; Do. Account, 16½; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 12; Do. Account, 12½; Do. 3 per Cent, 21½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 6½; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 40½; Do. 4 per Cent, 61½.

The Railway Market closes heavily, at a slight depression in both French and English lines. Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 3½ dis; Caledonian, 29½; East Anglia, £25, L and E and L and D, 6½; Ditto, 3½ dis; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, ditto, No 2, ½ dis; Great Northern, 3; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 21½; Great North of England, 227; Great Western, 87½; Ditto, Half Shares, 50; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 19½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 43; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto (Preston and Wye), 32½; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, Consolidated Eighth, 19½; London and Greenwich, 8½; London and North-Western, 126½; London and S W, 43½; Ditto, New 50, 25½; Do, Thids, 6; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½ dis; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 7½; Midland, 97½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 Shares, 8½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 117; North British, 20½; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; South-Eastern, 22; Ditto, No 1, 13½; Ditto, No 3, 9½; South Wales, 27½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto, Extension No 1, 15½; Ditto, ditto, No 2, 9½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 65; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Boulogne

and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 4½; Paris and Lyons, 2; Rouen and Havre, 8; Sambré and Meuse, 4. London and Westminster Bank, 20½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was steady yesterday, and advanced a point upon the arrival of improved prices from Paris. At the close Consols marked 82½ for Money and Account. In the Foreign and Share Markets there was no alteration of importance.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat, eastward as well as by land carriage, have been very moderate. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was very small. Although the accounts received to-day are unfavourable as regards the appearance of the winter wheat, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce, owing to the pressure of foreign parcels, was by no means active, yet previous rates were steadily supported in every instance. Nearly 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. Fine parcels moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Fine barley—both English and foreign—commanded a ready sale, at extreme currencies, and the value of other kinds was well supported. Malt is in steady request, but we have no improvement of notice in value. Oats and beans moved off steadily, at full prices. Peas, Indian corn, and flour ruled about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3460; barley, 1780; oats, 280 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3380 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 11,660; barley, 8560; oats, 15,280 quarters. Flour, 2500 sacks and — barrels; malt, 4630 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 55s; ditto white, 46s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 49s; ditto, white, 47s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 30s to 31s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malted ditto, 31s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 56s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maples, 32s to 38s; white, 34s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 48s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have scarcely a transaction to notice in this market, and our quotations remain nominally the same as last week.

Linned, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto foreign, £8 to £9 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10 s per ton; canary, 68s to 72s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 19s 10d; rye, 29s 7d; beans, 35s 2d; peas, 38s 2d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 50s 7d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 29s 5d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 37s 11d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Although the importers are somewhat more firm in their demands, the amount of business passing in this market is trifling, at but little, if any, variation in prices.

Sugar.—The best qualities of raw sugar are in steady request, at fully last week's quotations. In other kinds next to nothing is doing, and prices are with difficulty supported. The refined market is firm, at 58s 6d to 54s per cwt, for standard lump.

Rice.—The best parcels are held for more money; but the secondary kinds are somewhat neglected.

Provisions.—We have again to notice a very steady demand for all kinds of Irish butter at fully last week's quotations. The stock is now extremely small. Cork, firstly, landed, 9s to 10s; Anglo, 8s to 9s; and Wexford, 7s to 8s per cwt. For forward delivery, we have very few sales to note. Dutch butter moves off steadily, at 100s to 104s per cwt for the Friesland 98s to 100s for the Kiel; and 78s to 96s for other qualities. The supply of English butter is good, yet a full average amount of business is doing in it, at 102s to 106s per cwt for fine Dorset; 96s to 98s for middling and good; and 10s to 12s 6d per dozen lbs for fresh. Bacon—the quantity of which is on the increase—is a slow inquiry, at 1s per cwt less money. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 68s to 70s; heavy, 66s to 68s; prime sizeable Limerick, 64s to 66s; and heavy, 63s to 65s per cwt. In bales and three middles, very little is doing, at late rates. The prices of lard are tending downwards. Irish barrelled beef is steady. Prime pork is selling at 90s to 92s 6d per barrel.

Tallow.—This market is in a very inactive state, and prices have a downward tendency. P. M. C. on the spot, is quoted at 49s 6d to 49s 9d; and for forward delivery, 48s per cwt.

Spirits.—Very few transactions have taken place in rum, the prices of which are with difficulty supported. The value of proof Leewards is 1s 9d; and East India, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits are also advised.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 4s; clover ditto, £4 0s to £5 0s; and straw £1 7s to £1 10s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 14s 6d; Gosforth, 15s; Eden Main, 16s; Hartlepool, 17s; Tees, 16s 9d; Russell's Hilton, 16s 6d; Belmont, 15s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Several letters have reached us to-day from the large hop districts in Sussex and Kent. The bival is represented as having, as yet, made very little progress, and as looking somewhat unhealthy; nevertheless, our market for all kinds of hops, the supply of which is by no means large, is in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations.—Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 6s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £5 8s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts as to number, though the quality was good. The primest Scots, &c., were in steady request, at fully Monday's quotations; otherwise, the best trade was in a sluggish state. The supply of foreign beasts was by no means large; but that of sheep and calves was somewhat on the increase. From Scotland we received nearly 200 Scots. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the demand for all breeds of sheep was somewhat inactive; but we have no actual decline to notice in prices. Lambs were a very slow inquiry, and late rates were with difficulty supported. In pigs very little business was doing. Tions. Milch cows were dull, at prices varying from £14 10s to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime Short Downs, in the wool, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; ditto, out of the wool, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each; beasts, 910; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4610; calves, 338; pigs, 59.

Our markets were fairly supplied with each kind of meat, the sale for which was heavy on the following terms:—Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

CROWN OFFICE, APRIL 20.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.  
Borough of Bewdley.—The Honourable William Drogo Montagu, commonly called Viscount Mandeville, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, the last election for the said borough having been declared void.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G and J HARGREAVES, Manchester and Liverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.  
J B ROYD, Grosvenor-street, Pinlick, baker. C ROWCROFT, Paulton-square, Chelsea, bookbinder. H A HART, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, linen-draper. J B GORDON, Church-row, Limehouse, cooper. J SARGENT, Beaufort, Brecon, innkeeper. W DAVIS, Abercrombie, Monmouth, tin plate manufacturer. T SWIFT, Monmouth, Chepstow, Brookwear, and Bristol, timber merchant. J H HILL, Plymouth, veterinary surgeon. R HARDING, Bridgewater, draper. W BIRKBECK, Cheltenham, grocer. T STUTTARD, Blackpool, linen draper. R TAYLOR, Liverpool, merchant. J GRAY, Jun., Liverpool, metal broker. A McDONALD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner. W BURNETT, R M WATSON, L WAINLESS, T HARRISON, and D STOKOE, Chartershaugh and Bishop Wearmouth, ship-owners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.  
A M MARTIN, Alva, innkeeper. CALMANN, BROTHERS, and CO., Glasgow, merchants. G G SNEY, Perth, merchant. A and R BOSS, Edinburgh and Dunfermline, bootmakers. A DIXON, Greenock, spirit merchant.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 28.

1st Life Guards: Cornet G H Earl of Mount Charles to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, vice Gratxer. 2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut C H Key to be Captain, vice Ley; Lieut E R Keene to be Lieut, vice Key. 2nd Dragoons: Cornet and Sub-Lieut T P Gratxer to be Cornet, vice the Earl of Mount Charles. 12th Light Drago



**BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-**  
road, London.—The cases of cure performed by MORISON'S  
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE may be had as above; also  
at the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand; and of all the Hygeian agents  
throughout the country, price 2s. 6d. or 4d. by post. In consequence  
of the numerous counterfeits of Morison's medicine on the Continent,  
parties travelling abroad are requested to be on their guard, and to  
purchase only of respectable merchants.—N.B. No chemist or druggist  
is authorised to sell Morison's medicines.



## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.



LONGCHAMP WALKING DRESSES.

In France, in Paris at least, nothing can depose "Longchamps," or it is there that the annual congress of fashion is held, in the name of good taste, and under the auspices of talent and genius. If, however, this year "Longchamps" has not presented all the exterior elements which have distinguished preceding years, the tradespeople, who, in spite of bad times, consider "Longchamps" rather as an epoch than as a *fête*, which

lasts for a few hours, have prepared and kept in reserve the most delightful novelties; thoroughly convinced that whatever may happen in France, dress will never suffer diminution, since the country possesses all the essentials which contribute to its success. Besides, what the Republic neither can nor will stop, is *fashion*. For a short time, we feared that the eccentric and too republican dresses in their shape and colour, might prevail this year at the commencement of spring; but the good taste of the majority has had the ascendancy, and very slight variations have been observed. The magazines of fashions and dress-making, whose business was suspended during the Revolution, have resumed their accustomed activity, and it is to be wished that it were the same in all the other branches of industry. The only fashion which is completely new, and which will be probably adopted, is the diminution of length of the skirts of dresses, principally in front, so as to disengage the foot and allow it to be seen. This fashion must be approved; in truth, it was no longer important to have a fine ankle and a little foot gracefully turned out; you could with the long dresses conceal a deformed foot and disproportioned legs; but with dresses a little shortened, intended for walking, the ground will be scarcely touched. We believe, nevertheless, that for elegance of figure and deportment, the dresses should remain long behind.

As we have said that "Longchamps" is the designation of a period, rather than the obsolete indication of three poor days, there will be worn during that period, according to the best authorities in these matters, plain dresses with open bodices; some with "*bavaroises*," or capes turned back; others with capes added on, in the form of a shawl, which, passing over the shoulders, makes an angle and terminates in a point at the waist. Some of these dresses have received the name of "*robes de '92*," in commemoration of the toilettes of a grand epoch.

In the large Engraving of walking dresses for "Longchamps" which we give, our readers will notice that the shape of the bonnets has rather varied: drawn bonnets of white crape, Tuscan bonnets, rice straw bonnets, separated by fullings of four little folds of taffeta, be it pink, lilac, or green, ornamented with branches of flowers or bows of ribbon, or with feathers, are at present the novelties most sought after. These bonnets, of white, pink, green, or lilac crape—all of very delicate hues—are trimmed with puffs of tulle of the same colour, as well as the interior of the poke: the crown is always round.

The most fashionable colour for dresses and mantles is bronze, infinitely variegated, and shot with every shade—*bronze moderne*, *bronze rouge*, *bronze vert*, &c. Plaids of the same colour are much worn also. Dresses are less ornamented with flounces than formerly; the sleeves half full, with under sleeves in *guipure* lace, or application, or tarlatan. The home toilette is a dress with large satin stripes of a light ground; the bodice *carré* in front; the skirt is open, so as to show an under slip, embroidered down the front *en tablier*.

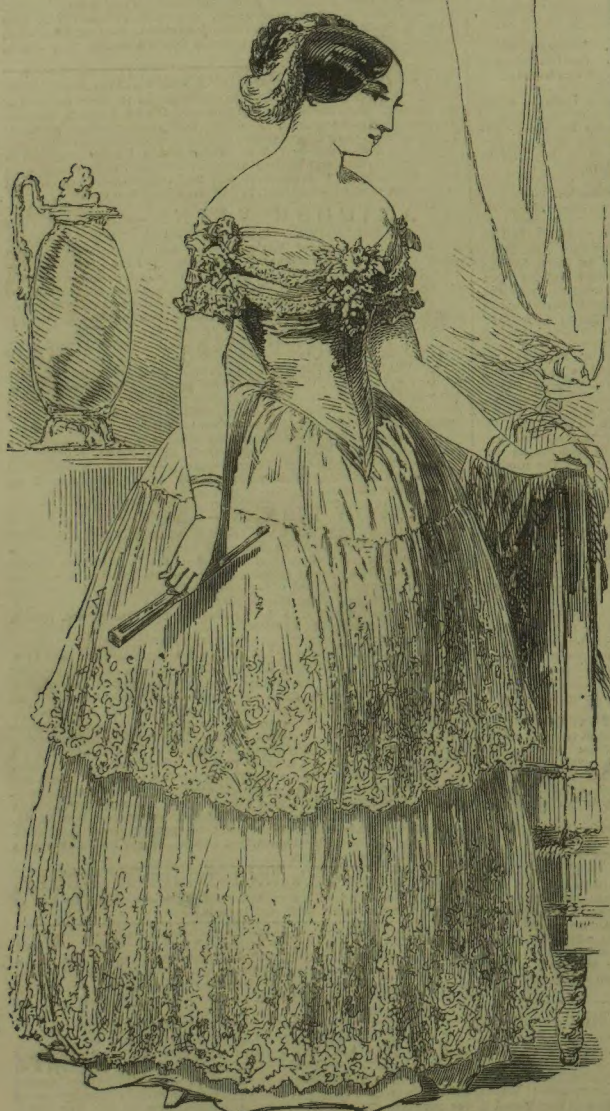
The Ball Dress has two flounces of lace over the slip in *taffeta d'Italie*, which is extremely fashionable for evening dress. The sleeves are trimmed with little bows of ribbon without ends. The head-dress is composed of real flowers in bunches, hanging downward, or of the tips of feathers shaded pink and white.

Jackets of braided cloth, resembling riding-habits, are much worn, and are excessively becoming; the sleeves of these are open, and discover full and puffing under-sleeves in *batiste* confined at the wrist with an embroidered insertion. The tucker, which goes up to the throat, is small-plaited very finely, and closed by a pretty little ribbon of black watered silk.

The great question of mantles and outer garments is not ready to be solved, and our legislators will sooner have projected and passed twenty Acts of Parliament, than our "artistes" will have decided if the Mantle will take precedence of the Visite, or even this of the Paletot.

Visites have been shamefully perverted; but it is not because we have seen some horribly cut, or from the questionable *caste* of the wearers, that we are to renounce them. A visite of handsome material, trimmed with beautiful lace, is a charming accessory, which females of the most *recherché* taste will always be desirous of possessing. The mantilla is a *fantasie* of no consequence, but very useful for the morning.

The lady's *paletot* is no matter of indifference, be it in the cut, the choice of the material, or even in the manner that it is worn; the *passable* is not tolerable for it. It is exquisite or ridiculous, a burlesque or a "*parfait comme il faut*." But if the *paletot* is in excellent cashmere or *armure*, if it is lined with art, and if in covering the upper part of the body it allows the form of an elegant waist, an enchanting figure, to appear—if, in short, it is ornamented with trimmings, or surrounded with a light lace, the *paletot* is really splendid.



BALL DRESS.



TAFFETAS GLAZE DRESS.